

Arthur Miall

18 Bowyer St. Fleet St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 966.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE

Will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, To-morrow (Thursday), Evening, May 5th.

Tea will be on Table at Six o'clock, and SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will take the Chair at Seven.

H. E. Crum-Ewing, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Francis Tucker; Rev. Dr. Edmund; Rev. Edward White; Rev. T. Arnold, of Northampton; Edward Miall, Esq., and other gentlemen, will take part in the Proceedings.

Cards of Admission—Single, 1s. 6d.; Double, 2s. 6d.—may be had of Heaton and Son, 42, Paternoster-row; Mead and Powell, 66, Cheapside; Mr. Gooch, 55, King William-street, City; Bocher and Vernon, 14, Goswell-road; Mr. Stow, 4, Camberwell-green; and at the Offices of the Society, 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SERVICES AT THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

MONDAY, MAY 9th.

Morning.—Seven o'clock.—PRAYER-MEETING at the MISSION HOUSE, BLOMFIELD-STREET.

Afternoon.—A MEETING of DIRECTORS and DELEGATES will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, at Three o'clock.

Evening.—WESLEY HOUSE CHAPEL.—The Rev. Wm. ALBURY, M.A., one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Mission Society, will preach to the Juvenile Friends of the Society. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 10th.

Evening.—ALDERGATE-STREET WESLEY CHAPEL.—Rev. WILLIAM REES, of Liverpool, will preach in the Welsh language. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th.

Morning.—SURREY CHAPEL.—SERMON by the Rev. E. W. DALL, M.A., of Birmingham, at Half-past Ten o'clock.

Evening.—TABERNACLE.—SERMON by the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, at Half-past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 12th.

Morning.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND. Chair to be taken at Ten o'clock precisely, by the Right Hon. LORD EBURY.

Evening.—The ANNUAL JUVENILE MEETING will be held at the POULTRY CHAPEL. Chair to be taken at Six o'clock, by HENRY WRIGHT, Esq.

FRIDAY, MAY 13th.

Evening.—The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered to "Stated Communicants" of Christian Churches who produce Tickets from their respective Ministers, at the following places of worship:—Craven-hill Chapel, Stepney Meeting, Craven Chapel, Falcon-square Chapel, Union Chapel, Islington, Kingsland Chapel, Hanover Chapel, Peckham, Trevor Chapel, Brompton, Greenwich-road Chapel, Eccleston Chapel, Bedford Chapel, New Tabernacle Chapel. Services to begin at Seven o'clock.

LORD'S-DAY, MAY 15th.

SERMONS on behalf of the Society will be PREACHED at various Places of Worship, in London and its vicinity. See "Missionary Chronicle" for May.

A Committee for the delivery of Tickets will attend at the Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, from Twelve o'clock till Three on Friday, 6th, Saturday, 7th, Monday, 9th, Tuesday, 10th, and Wednesday, 11th of May.

A Collection in aid of the Funds of the Society will be made in connection with each Service.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,
May 3rd, 1864.

HOME and SCHOOL for the SONS and ORPHANS of MISSIONARIES, BLACKHEATH, S.E. The SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of this INSTITUTION will meet to BREAKFAST in the LIBRARY of the BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, MOORGATE-STREET, at Nine a.m. on SATURDAY, May 14th, 1864.

THOS. SPALDING, Esq., Treasurer, will preside.

After the Breakfast the ANNUAL MEETING will be held. Tickets of admission may be obtained on application to the Assistant-Secretary at the Institution.

By order,

JOHN HODGES, Assistant-Secretary.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, May 12th.

The Chair will be taken by J. B. MILLS, Esq., M.P., at Half-past Six o'clock.

Messrs. De Faye and Fisch, Deputies from Belgium and France, and others, will address the meeting.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL AMONG the JEWS.

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10th, in WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

The Chair to be taken precisely at Six o'clock by the Right Hon. Lord CALTHORPE.

The Revs. Dr. Fry, J. Stoughton, L. Wiseman, A. Japhir, A. M. Henderson, and others are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Tickets may be had at the office, 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE in EDINBURGH.

The EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE are this year to hold their ANNUAL MEETING in EDINBURGH, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th July. It is expected the proceedings will be of great general interest.

For information, apply to Mr. CHARLES PHILIP GIBSON, 54, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY and CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held (D.V.) on MONDAY EVENING, May 9th, 1864, in the POULTRY CHAPEL. The Chair to be taken by JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., at Half-past Six o'clock p.m.

The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Ferguson, St. John's-wood; Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., Bishop's Stortford; Rev. W. M. Statham, Brompton; Rev. J. C. Beadle, Walsall (late of Limerick); Rev. R. Sewell, [of Londonderry]; and Rev. C. J. Middleditch (Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society).

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members (that is, of Subscribers to One Guinea per annum) will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on WEDNESDAY, May 12th, 1864, at Half-past Six o'clock p.m. when a statement of the progress of the Fund will be read, and the names of the Pastors who have retired during the year will be announced. The Rev. JOHN REAY, of Liverpool, and the Rev. ALEXANDER BALDWIN, of London, will be present to receive the contributions which have been offered to the fund during the year.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq., Secretary.

ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

OPENING SERVICES.

On THURSDAY, May 5th, at Seven o'clock p.m., a COMMUNION SERVICE, presided over by the Rev. Dr. ANGUS, and in which various Ministers will take part. Members of other Churches are cordially invited.

On FRIDAY, May 6th, a SERMON will be PREACHED by the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, at Twelve o'clock a.m.

A Cold Collation will be provided in the Schoolroom at Two o'clock p.m., when addresses will be given by the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, and other Ministers. Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P., has promised to be present if possible.

A Public Tea-meeting in the Evening at Half-past Five o'clock. The Rev. NEWMAN HALL will preach at Seven o'clock.

On SUNDAY, May 8th, SERMONS will be PREACHED—that in the Morning by the Rev. W. STOTT, at Eleven o'clock, and in the Evening by the Rev. HENRY CHRISTOPHERSON, at Half-past Six o'clock.

Collections on behalf of the Building Fund will be made after the above Services.

Tickets for the Collation, 2s. 6d., and for the Tea, 1s. each.

HOMOEOPATHY.—DR. EPPS will

DELIVER A COURSE of LECTURES, addressed to Ladies and Gentlemen, at Exeter Hall, London, on Monday evenings, the 9th, 10th, 23rd, and 30th May, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, admitting to all four Lectures, 3s., to any single Lecture, 1s., may be obtained of any Homoeopathic Chemist, of Mr. Surman, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. Thos. Bourne, 434, New Oxford-street, W.C.

A CONFERENCE of PERSONS interested in WORKING MEN'S CLUBS and INSTITUTES

will be held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of MAY, at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, LONDON.

A CONVERSATION will be held on 12th MAY, at Seven p.m.

The Right Honourable Lord LYTELTON in the Chair. The Earl of Lichfield, the Dean of Chichester, Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.; Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; Thomas Hughes, Esq.; Hon. and Rev. S. Best; Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey; Rev. W. Arthur; J. Slaney Pakington, Esq.; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.; Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; and W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., also intend being present. Several working men will briefly address the meeting. Music by members of the Working Men's College Choir, of the Albert Choir, and of Working Men's Clubs and Institutes. Tea and coffee in the Conference Room.

Tickets to the Conference (entitling to report of its proceedings), 5s.; and to the Conversation, 1s. 6d.; may be had, with programme, on application at the Office of the Union, 150, Strand.

HENRY SOLLY, Secretary.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Now ON VIEW, "Hampton Court, Sunday, 1658," painted by CHARLES LUQY. Open from Ten till Five.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Now ON VIEW, SELOUS' great picture of "The Crucifixion" (16 feet by 10), containing 300 figures, the city of ancient Jerusalem, with its temples, palaces, and public buildings, the Mount of Olives, and the scenery round about. (Mr. John Bowden's descriptive Lecture at Twelve, Two, and Four daily.) Open from Ten till Five.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Now ON VIEW, CARL WERNER'S Thirty original Drawings of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the Holy Places. Open from Ten till Five.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS:

Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Treasurer—Marquis TOWNSHEND.
Chairman—Alderman HALE.

SPECIAL AND URGENT APPEAL.

The Board of Management most earnestly solicit further AID, as, owing to the increased number of Applicants, their present resources can only provide for a limited number of the sufferers. Efforts have been made to secure additional funds, as it is impossible to increase the number of Patients who may be admitted to the Hospital, and the funds of the Hospital are now nearly exhausted. The Board therefore appeal to the public for contributions to the fund for the support of the Hospital.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Marquis Townshend, or to the Chairman, Alderman Hale, or to the Secretary, Mr. J. H. CHANDLER, 10, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

VALUABLE COPTHOLD RESIDENCE and LAND, SHIP HEAD'S-BUSH, UXBIDGE-ROAD, MIDDLESEX, near the Manor of Uxbridge, at nominal Rent and with a fine view.

MR. ABBOTT is instructed to SELL by AUCTION at the AUCTION-MART, opposite the Bank of England, on WEDNESDAY, May 12th, 1864, at One o'clock precisely, a very desirable DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE, known as TAVISTOCK VILLA, with coach-house and two-stall stable; standing in its own grounds, having a frontage to the Uxbridge-road of about 194 feet, and a depth of about 80 feet, affording an opportunity for building other villa residences on part of the garden.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, with lithographed plans, may be had of Messrs. Parker, Rooke, and Parker, 17, Bedford-row, London; Mr. R. B. Biddome, 27, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; and of Mr. Abbott, 26, Bedford-row, London, and Eynesbury, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

FIRST HAND DRESSMAKER WANTED.

J. and W. JEFFERY and CO., of LIVERPOOL, are SEEKING the SERVICES of a LADY of unexceptionable taste and correctness in fittings to undertake a responsible position. She must be well recommended for character and ability. No late hours.

Apply on Friday morning, the 6th inst., between the hours of Ten and Two, at Messrs. Cook, Hindlay, and Law, 12, Friday-street, Cheapside, London.

SILK and SHAWL DEPARTMENTS.

J. and W. JEFFERY and CO., of LIVERPOOL, REQUIRE the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN of character and address as SALESMAN in each of these Departments.

Apply on Friday next, the 6th inst., between the hours of Ten and Two, at Messrs. Cook, Hindlay, and Law, 12, Friday-street, Cheapside, London.

CABINET FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

J. and W. JEFFERY and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, have a VACANCY for a FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, who is thoroughly competent to the execution of large orders. Also for a JUNIOR in the same Department. Ability and high character are indispensable requisites.

Apply on Friday, the 6th inst., between the hours of Ten and Two, at Messrs. Cook, Hindlay, and Law, No. 12, Friday-street, Cheapside, London.

TO DRAPERS.—For DISPOSAL, a good

and increasing BUSINESS in the West of England. For particulars, enquire, Geo. Hitchcock and Co. Capital required about £1,600.

TO DRAPERS.—A Christian YOUNG

LADY wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT, either for the COUNTER or SHOW-ROOM. Three years' experience. Salary, £20.

Address, A. W., Post-office, Stroud.

WANTED, for PRINCES-STREET INDE-

PENDENT CHAPEL-SCHOOL, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, a CERTIFICATED TEACHER. Present attendance, 264.

Apply, on or before 14th May, to the Rev. R. H. Irvine, 114, Princes-street, Dundee.

TO MINISTERS and OTHERS.—An

Established LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering special and peculiar advantages to Insurers as well as liberal arrangements and privilege to Ministers and others, is OPEN to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for LOCAL, DISTRICT, and PRIVATE AGENCIES.

For terms and particulars apply to M. A., care of Mr. Arnold, 88, Fleet-street, London.

EDUCATION.—NOTICE of REMOVAL.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON begs to inform his friends that he has arranged to RESIGN his PASTORATE at Ringwood, Hants, at MIDSUMMER NEXT, and will then (D.V.) REMOVE his EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT to a commodious House, surrounded by its grounds of 15 acres, at Theobalds, Chesham, Herts.

Further particulars in future advertisements.



IMPORTANT to SCHOOLMASTERS.—The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., having accepted an invitation to undertake the duties of head master of a public school, is prepared to TRANSFER his present prosperous school, in Scarborough, to a GENTLEMAN of Christian Character, and tried efficiency in the work of Tuition, whom he could RECOMMEND to the Confidence of PARENTS. From the salubrity of Scarborough, and its growing reputation as a watering-place, this is a very eligible position for one thoroughly qualified to occupy it.

Application to be made immediately, either to Mr. Bartlet or to the Rev. R. Belgamie.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSLOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER. (Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.) Conducted by the Misses MIALI, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.—A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 87, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. Beds from 1s. 6d.; PLAIN BREAKFAST or TEA, 1s. The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee room overlooking the Square; it is within Five Minutes' Walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for parties, either on pleasure or business.

FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

CARLISLE HOUSE. PORTER AND MIALI. PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 26, Carlisle-terrace, Foxley-road, Kensington. Within easy distance of Railway Communication to all parts.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 20s. per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside. N.B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill.

SHAFTESBURY HALL BOARDING-HOUSE, 36, ALDERSGATE-STREET, near the General Post-office, London. Good and well-aired Beds, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Plain Breakfast or Tea, 9d.; Dinner, 1s. The situation is quiet, airy, and central. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd.

THE PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL. The following form of petition is recommended by the "United Kingdom Alliance," in support of the Bill introduced by Mr. LAWSON, M.P., and Mr. BAZLEY, M.P. The second reading is fixed for the 8th of June.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED: The humble petition of the Inhabitants (or members of the Congregation worshipping in) of in the County of Sheweth,—

That your petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the common sale of Intoxicating Liquors is the chief cause of the Drunkenness, Immorality, Lunacy, Crime, and Pauperism of the nation.

That the evils flowing from the Public Houses, Spirit Vaults, and Beer-shops are not confined to the victims themselves; but that all classes suffer directly and indirectly from a traffic which augments the price of food, reduces the wages of industry, and increases the burdens of taxation.

That it is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves from the result of this demoralizing system.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the Ratepayers of any Township, Parish, or District, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of Intoxicating Liquors within their own locality.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

HINTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Petitions require to be plainly written (not printed) on one side of a large sheet.

When adopted by a Public Meeting, the Chairman must sign on behalf of the meeting.

Petitions can be sent post free, and must be made up in a Roll, open at the ends, addressed "Petition to Parliament," to be forwarded to the Member for the County or Borough, or other Member when specially selected for that purpose.

A separate letter should be sent to the Member of Parliament when the Petition is sent off, respectfully requesting him to present and support the same.

Petitions from Societies, Congregations, or the Inhabitants of any district, should be signed as numerous as possible, and the signers should add their place of residence. Women may sign, but not children under sixteen years of age. Additional sheets of Signature may be pasted to the Petition.

* One or more names must be written on the same sheet that contains the Petition. Each person must sign with his or her own hand, or make a mark. [Copies of this form can be had on application to the Secretary of the "United Kingdom Alliance," 41, John Dalton street, Manchester. Written copies and ruled sheets sent post free to any address.]

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package,

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.

On the 5th day of October, 1864, the Rev. Dr. JOHN CAMPBELL will enter on the seventieth year of his age, which is deemed a fitting opportunity for expressing the high sense entertained of his manifold services during a long and laborious public career.

It will not be denied that in him the Evangelical Churches of all lands have an enlightened exponent and defender of Christian truth;—the cause of Missions, both at home and abroad, an able apologist and advocate; Sunday-school Teachers, a devoted friend and fellow-labourer;—Philanthropists and men of enterprise, a spirit akin with their own in all that is great and generous;—and the people, in their efforts to insure a free press and cheap Bible, a bold and successful leader. In him the oppressed and the enslaved have ever found the champion of their rights and liberties. He has always stood forth as the open and avowed enemy of injustice and wrong; has asserted the claims of humanity irrespective of country, clime, or colour; has contended for the republic of nations and the brotherhood of man. In no instance has he proved recreant to the principles of truth and freedom.

On those and other grounds, it is conceived that nothing could be more appropriate than to present such a MONEY TESTIMONIAL as shall relieve the closing years of his life from anxiety and toil.

It will be gratifying to his friends to know that the sum already subscribed amounts to nearly 2,000l.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Treasurer.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Convener, 8, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London.

The following gentlemen, amongst others, have signified their approval of the proposed Testimonial:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, K.G.
The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.
Sir MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P.
GEORGE HADFIELD, Esq., M.P.
JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P.
EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M.P.
THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P.
CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., M.P.
Rev. C. M. BIRRELL.
Rev. A. MORTON BROWN, LL.D.
Rev. J. BURDER, A.M.
JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq.
ROGER CUNLIFFE, Esq.
GEORGE H. DAVIS, Esq., LL.D.
Rev. M. DICKIE, A.M.
Rev. THOMAS DODD.
Rev. JOHN EDMONDS, D.D.
Rev. F. J. JOHNSON, D.D.
Rev. JOHN KELLY.
Rev. JOHN McFARLANE, LL.D.
JOHN MORLEY, Esq.
SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.
Rev. I. V. MUMMERY, F.R.A.S.
Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.
Rev. JAMES PARSONS.
RICHARD PEEK, Esq.
Rev. CHARLES PREST.
Rev. H. I. ROPER.
W. EDWIN SHIPTON, Esq.
JAMES SIDEBOTTOM, Esq.
Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH.
Messrs. SPICER, BROTHERS.
Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
Rev. T. E. THOBESBY.
J. H. WATT, Esq.
Messrs. WELLS and PERRY.
F. W. WILLCOCKS, Esq.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq.
JOSHUA WILSON, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

FIRST LIST.

The following list is the first which has been published;—a second is in course of preparation, and will appear in due time:—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Thompson, Esq., and the Hon. Charlotte M. Thompson	100	0	0
Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P.	100	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	100	0	0
John Crossley, Esq.	100	0	0
John Morley, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Spicer, Brothers	100	0	0
John H. Watt, Esq. (Glasgow)	100	0	0
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P.	30	0	0
Gorge Hadfield, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, M.P.	5	0	0
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Messrs. Wells and Perry (Chelmsford)	50	0	0
Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and Friends	50	0	0
Daniel Pratt, Esq.	50	0	0
John K. Welch, Esq.	25	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	25	0	0
Henry Child, Esq.	25	0	0
Mrs. Child	10	0	0
The Children of Mr. and Mrs. Child	10	0	0
R. Percival Daniell, Esq.	25	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq.	25	0	0
Edward Burkitt, Esq.	25	0	0
E. Ridley, Esq. (Hexham)	25	0	0
John Know, Esq.	25	0	0
John Rogers, Esq.	21	0	0
Rev. Dr. Morton Brown	20	0	0
Rev. Dr. Parker	20	0	0
Thomas Morgan, Esq.	20	0	0
Mrs. G. A. Calder	20	0	0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.	20	0	0
Robert Warton, Esq.	10	10	0
Rev. Dr. Ferguson	10	10	0
William Edwards, Esq.	10	10	0
Charles Jupe, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Tidman	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. George Smith	10	0	0
George Williams, Esq.	10	10	0
Richard Peek, Esq.	10	10	0
Edward Selby, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. J. W. Richardson	10	0	0
Rev. A. Good	10	0	0

Rev. J. S. Pearsall	10	0	0
Robert Topp, Esq. (Farnworth)	10	0	0
Mr. Alderman Abbas	5	0	0
T. Chambers, Esq. (Common Sergeant)	5	0	0
Benjamin Scott, Esq. (Chamberlain)	5	0	0
Rev. Robert Ashton	5	0	0
W. H. Collingridge, Esq.	5	0	0
Dr. George H. Davis	5	0	0
John B. Howat, Esq.	5	0	0
J. M. Hare, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. James Everett (Sunderland)	5	0	0
John Kaye, Esq.	5	0	0
W. A. Whinfield, Esq. (Newcastle)	5	0	0
John E. Ridges, Esq. (Wolverhampton)	5	0	0
Rev. Joseph Ketley	5	0	0
Rev. I. Vale Mummery, F.R.A.S.	5	0	0
Mrs. I. Vale Mummery	5	0	0
Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A.	5	0	0
Rev. James Sears	5	0	0
Rev. William Tyler	5	0	0
Rev. Robert Robinson	5	0	0
James Clarke, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. William Bean (Worthing)	5	0	0
Thomas Windesatt, Esq. (Tavistock)	5	0	0
W. Speaight, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Ford (Southampton)	5	0	0
John Gray, Esq. (Glasgow)	5	0	0
Alexander Naimith, Esq. (Glasgow)	5	0	0
William Logan, Esq. (Glasgow)	5	0	0
Edward Baxter, Esq. (Dundee)	5	0	0
John Knott, Esq. (Ashton)	5	0	0
Rev. E. Froust, F.G.S.	5	0	0
W. W. W.	5	0	0
W. D. Everard, Esq. (Nunanton)	5	0	0
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43	15	500	196 11 3	96 9 2	596 9 2
24	16	600	203 4 0	107 14 6	707 14 6
35	17	500	235 8 4	105 17 2	605 17 2
48	17	500	353 1 3	180 17 0	630 17 0
38	15	1,000	343 15 0	180 3 11	1,180 3 11
32	17	300	133 13 8	60 10 0	360 10 0
29	16	500	188 0 0	94 10 9	694 10 9
38	17	300	163 17 0	65 11 3	365 11 3

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VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 966.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH-RATE SYSTEM.

WE beg to offer our sympathy to the Attorney-General. Nothing on earth can be more irksome to a man of honour and conscience than the discharge of positive obligations which contravene his sense of right. The hon. and learned gentleman, as our readers know, has brought in a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Church Building Acts. Fortunately he has been left quite at liberty to help his brother Churchmen by various amendments of the confused, unintelligible, and sometimes contradictory provisions of the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to the erection of new churches, and the formation, *quoad ecclesiastica*, of new parishes. But, by a singular fatality, engagements have been entered into by some persons or parties unknown to the public, which prevents him from giving Dissenters the benefit of his "amending" ability, even to the small extent of giving effect to the well-known and publicly recorded intentions of Parliament against the extension of Church-rates at the time when certain of the measures which the Attorney-General has undertaken to consolidate and amend, were passed into law. We are grieved that he is precluded by this honourable understanding from doing for the Nonconformist body what he deems it quite reasonable and just they should attempt to do for themselves. No doubt, his disability in just this particular instance, and in this only, jars upon his feeling of propriety, and excites in his catholic mind a sense of regret. But we should like to know who it is that fetters him? To whom is he pledged? Is it to the Government of which he is a member? Is it to the Conservative leaders? Is it to the Bishops? Or is it only an engagement made by his sense of justice to his prejudice? We think Dissenters are entitled to know who or what it is that prevents her Majesty's Attorney-General from rendering common justice to a large section, if not a moiety, of her Majesty's subjects.

We understand that, in reply to a deputation from a committee appointed to obtain such an amendment of the Church Building Acts Consolidation Bill as will prevent the levying of Church-rates in New Parishes, who waited upon him on Saturday last, the hon. and learned gentleman pleaded such an engagement as a sufficient reason why he could not accede to their wishes by proposing any such prohibitory clause as would give effect to the intentions of former Parliaments. We are sorry to add, upon information which we deem reliable, that he attached but little importance to declarations made in Parliament respectively by Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey, and the Marquis of Blandford, to the effect that Church-rates would not be leviable under the Church Building Acts which they either introduced or supported—re-

garding them as opinions only to which the Parliament of the present day is not bound to give heed. The Attorney-General's notion of the binding efficacy of engagements is peculiar. He will by no means deviate a hair's breadth from undertakings made between himself and nobody knows whom, but he thinks that a pledge given to Parliament by the introducer of a measure, by which pledge Parliament is induced to vote in its support, is of no more value than a passing opinion, and may be contravened, or allowed to fall through, as convenience may suggest. It is quite by accident of course, that the views entertained by Sir Roundell Palmer of the stringency of a compact vary as the needs of the Church Establishment vary. When it would tell against Churchmen, though publicly made and declared, it is nought—when it would tell against Dissenters, though made privately and to unknown parties, it is valid and must be adhered to.

Sir Roundell Palmer has always voted against the abolition of Church-rates. He is a member of an administration the head and principal members of which have more than once voted for it. That administration is supposed to represent the Liberal party by which Sir John Trelawny's Bill was all but unanimously supported. It is barely endurable that a man should be promoted to office who has never concealed his intention to thwart the wishes of the supporters of the Government to which he belongs in respect of one of the distinctive items of their political programme. He acquires by his connection with the Government an increase of power and influence, and it is somewhat trying to one's patience to see it used against his political friends even in a single direction only. Some men in such a delicate position might deem silence and inaction the course which best becomes it. Sir Roundell Palmer has no such perception of what is due to party allegiance. He not only votes against the abolition of Church-rates where they now exist, but he favours the introduction of them into new parishes. He says, indeed, that his is only a Consolidation Bill, which the very title of it denies, and, as we intimated a fortnight ago, in spite of the fact that he has introduced extensive alterations with a view to obtain a workable and consistent Act of Parliament. Men not so enamoured as the Attorney-General of a compulsory tax for the maintenance of the ecclesiastical edifices and church-going comforts of one section of religionists have found by experience that the law as it now stands is capable of being used as an instrument in effecting that which, when it was passed, it was declared by those who framed it that it neither would do, nor was meant to do. They ask him not to crystallise this defect in his new consolidating and amending Bill, and he confesses that they may reasonably ask as much, but at the same time declares that he is bound to refuse.

The 103rd clause of the Bill requires that the Churchwardens of New Parishes shall be members of the Church of England. This legal disqualification of Dissenters for serving in a parochial office the duties of which are not confined to Church matters, has been readily acquiesced in, until now, on the supposition that those who used the new Churches would pay for them. The Attorney-General's Bill will facilitate the creation of New Parishes, and will therefore extend the area over which the system of disqualification will operate—but it will not protect the disqualified persons from annual charges in support of the building and services with which the presumption of the law is that they have no concern. This was pointed out by the deputation to the hon. and learned gentleman—but he replied that the office of Churchwarden is not a desirable one for Nonconformists to hold—which is true—and we may add that it is far from being a pleasant one, but it is one which they ought to be able to hold if necessary in self-defence.

The hon. and learned gentleman was, we are informed, both courteous and patient in his

bearing towards the deputation who waited upon him—but he was inflexible. Happily the final decision will not rest with him. The supporters of the Government will surely not allow any extension of the Church-rate system to be effected under its auspices and by one of its officers. The feeling of apprehension with which the danger is contemplated need only be adequately expressed to avert it. And that it will be adequately expressed we have not the slightest misgiving. If it be not in the power of the Liberal party to obtain the abolition of Church-rates, it is possible for them, and will be expected of them, at least to prevent the extension of the evil. If they could not, or would not, do thus much, they might as well surrender their functions, and abdicate their position. But they will do it, we have not a doubt.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WHAT is the kind of mental and moral process which makes authority so influential on opinion? The fact that it is so, is matter of universal observation. We have seen whole parties change professions of belief with their leaders, and we see everywhere whole nations believing in the goodness or badness of certain actions as the law has excused or condemned them. Until, for instance, Sir Robert Peel was converted to the principles of Free-Trade, no vote of the House of Commons could be procured in their favour; and it can hardly, we believe, be said that the nation accepted those principles until the Prime Minister accepted them. Until Lord Derby brought forward the Abolition of the Property Qualification and the Jewish Disabilities Act, the Tories, to a man, believed that these laws were necessary to the welfare of this nation; but the moment that their own Government proposed to dispense with them, they were abolished without either debate or division. It is the same with even social questions. The standard of morals with a nation, is not the abstract, but the legal standard. Crime is more or less guilty, not as it offends more or less against right principles of human conduct, but as it is punishable by law. The man who steals a loaf to save his children from starvation, is in the eye of society far more guilty than the man who deliberately and successfully plots a seduction. The man who robs you of a purse is considered a worse criminal than he who, from idleness or vice, allows his family to suffer all the pangs of gradual starvation. Reverse to-morrow the punishment of these offences, and in a few years we should find that public opinion with respect to their guilt had wholly changed. The authority of law alone will have changed it. It is well to say that laws are the product and expression of the national sentiments, but this is seldom true either in the making or in the early history of laws. They are made by virtue of the influence of the most active-minded men of their age. As a rule they go before both the intellect and the conscience of the nation at large.

This is the case with ecclesiastical as well as civil and social questions, and one of the most pertinent illustrations of this fact is to be found this week. It is now broadly stated, what has been surmised for some time past, that the Act of Uniformity is about to receive a blow in a very vital part. Lord Ebury has publicly said, at the meeting of the Liturgical Revision Society, that not merely the days, but the hours, of the declaration of "assent and consent" are numbered. If they are, we should not attach very extreme importance to the fact, for the abolition of the present form of subscription will make no difference in the moral position of clergymen so long as they continue to use the Prayer-book. If a man systematically thives without saying that he gives his "assent and consent" to the doctrine of thieving, is he a bit better than the man who both signs and thives? We can imagine the former class of

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THE PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY

LIQUOR BILL.

The following form of petition is recommended by the "United Kingdom Alliance," in support of the Bill introduced by Mr. LAWSON, M.P., and Mr. BAZLEY, M.P.

The second reading is fixed for the 8th of June.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED:

The humble petition of the Inhabitants (or members of the Congregation worshipping in

) of in the County of

Sheweth,—

That your petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the common sale of Intoxicating Liquors is the chief cause of the Drunkenness, Immorality, Lunacy, Crime, and Pauperism of the nation.

That the evils flowing from the Public Houses, Spirit Vauls, and Beer-shops are not confined to the victims themselves; but that all classes suffer directly and indirectly from a traffic which augments the price of food, reduces the wages of industry, and increases the burdens of taxation.

That it is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves from the result of this demoralizing system.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House to enact a Permissive Law, enabling the Ratepayers of any Township, Parish, or District, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of Intoxicating Liquors within their own locality.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

HINTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Petitions require to be plainly written (not printed) on one side of a large sheet.

When adopted by a Public Meeting, the Chairman must sign on behalf of the meeting.

Petitions can be sent post free, and must be made up in a Roll, open at the ends, addressed "Petition to Parliament," to be forwarded to the Member for the County or Borough, or other Member when specially selected for that purpose.

A separate letter should be sent to the Member of Parliament when the Petition is sent off, respectfully requesting him to present and support the same.

Petitions from Societies, Congregations, or the Inhabitants of any district, should be signed as numerously as possible, and the signers should add their place of residence. Women may sign, but not children under sixteen years of age. Additional sheets of Signature may be pasted to the Petition.

* * One or more names must be written on the same sheet that contains the Petition. Each person must sign with his or her own hand, or make a mark.

[Copies of this form can be had on application to the Secretary of the "United Kingdom Alliance," 41, John Dalton street, Manchester. Written copies and ruled sheets sent post free to any address.]

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TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. JOHN

CAMPBELL, D.D.

On the 5th day of October, 1864, the Rev. Dr. JOHN CAMPBELL will enter on the seventieth year of his age, which is deemed a fitting opportunity for expressing the high sense entertained of his manifold services during a long and laborious public career.

It will not be denied that in him the Evangelical Churches of all lands have an enlightened exponent and defender of Christian truth;—the cause of Missions, both at home and abroad, an able apologist and advocate; Sunday-school Teachers, a devoted friend and fellow-labourer;—Philanthropists and men of enterprise, a spirit akin with their own in all that is great and generous;—and the people, in their efforts to insure a free press and cheap Bible, a bold and successful leader. In him the oppressed and the enslaved have ever found the champion of their rights and liberties. He has always stood forth as the open and avowed enemy of injustice and wrong; has asserted the claims of humanity irrespective of country, clime, or colour; has contended for the republic of nations and the brotherhood of man. In no instance has he proved recreant to the principles of truth and freedom.

On these and other grounds, it is conceived that nothing could be more appropriate than to present such a MONETARY TESTIMONIAL as shall relieve the closing years of his life from anxiety and toil.

It will be gratifying to his friends to know that the sum already subscribed amounts to nearly 2,000l.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH-RATE SYSTEM.

WE beg to offer our sympathy to the Attorney-General. Nothing on earth can be more irksome to a man of honour and conscience than the discharge of positive obligations which contravene his sense of right. The hon. and learned gentleman, as our readers know, has brought in a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Church Building Acts. Fortunately he has been left quite at liberty to help his brother Churchmen by various amendments of the confused, unintelligible, and sometimes contradictory provisions of the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to the erection of new churches, and the formation, *quoad ecclesiastica*, of new parishes. But, by a singular fatality, engagements have been entered into by some persons or parties unknown to the public, which prevents him from giving Dissenters the benefit of his "amending" ability, even to the small extent of giving effect to the well-known and publicly recorded intentions of Parliament against the extension of Church-rates at the time when certain of the measures which the Attorney-General has undertaken to consolidate and amend, were passed into law. We are grieved that he is precluded by this honourable understanding from doing for the Nonconformist body what he deems it quite reasonable and just they should attempt to do for themselves. No doubt, his disability in just this particular instance, and in this only, jars upon his feeling of propriety, and excites in his catholic mind a sense of regret. But we should like to know who it is that fetters him? To whom is he pledged? Is it to the Government of which he is a member? Is it to the Conservative leaders? Is it to the Bishops? Or is it only an engagement made by his sense of justice to his prejudice? We think Dissenters are entitled to know who or what it is that prevents her Majesty's Attorney-General from rendering common justice to a large section, if not a moiety, of her Majesty's subjects.

We understand that, in reply to a deputation from a committee appointed to obtain such an amendment of the Church Building Acts Consolidation Bill as will prevent the levying of Church-rates in New Parishes, who waited upon him on Saturday last, the hon. and learned gentleman pleaded such an engagement as a sufficient reason why he could not accede to their wishes by proposing any such prohibitory clause as would give effect to the intentions of former Parliaments. We are sorry to add, upon information which we deem reliable, that he attached but little importance to declarations made in Parliament respectively by Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey, and the Marquis of Blandford, to the effect that Church-rates would not be leviable under the Church Building Acts which they either introduced or supported—re-

garding them as opinions only to which the Parliament of the present day is not bound to give heed. The Attorney-General's notion of the binding efficacy of engagements is peculiar. He will by no means deviate a hair's breadth from undertakings made between himself and nobody knows whom, but he thinks that a pledge given to Parliament by the introducer of a measure, by which pledge Parliament is induced to vote in its support, is of no more value than a passing opinion, and may be contravened, or allowed to fall through, as convenience may suggest. It is quite by accident of course, that the views entertained by Sir Roundell Palmer of the stringency of a compact vary as the needs of the Church Establishment vary. When it would tell against Churchmen, though publicly made and declared, it is nought—when it would tell against Dissenters, though made privately and to unknown parties, it is valid and must be adhered to.

Sir Roundell Palmer has always voted against the abolition of Church-rates. He is a member of an administration the head and principal members of which have more than once voted for it. That administration is supposed to represent the Liberal party by which Sir John Trelawny's Bill was all but unanimously supported. It is barely endurable that a man should be promoted to office who has never concealed his intention to thwart the wishes of the supporters of the Government to which he belongs in respect of one of the distinctive items of their political programme. He acquires by his connection with the Government an increase of power and influence, and it is somewhat trying to one's patience to see it used against his political friends even in a single direction only. Some men in such a delicate position might deem silence and inaction the course which best becomes it. Sir Roundell Palmer has no such perception of what is due to party allegiance. He not only votes against the abolition of Church-rates where they now exist, but he favours the introduction of them into new parishes. He says, indeed, that his is only a Consolidation Bill, which the very title of it denies, and, as we intimated a fortnight ago, in spite of the fact that he has introduced extensive alterations with a view to obtain a workable and consistent Act of Parliament. Men not so enamoured as the Attorney-General of a compulsory tax for the maintenance of the ecclesiastical edifices and church-going comforts of one section of religionists have found by experience that the law as it now stands is capable of being used as an instrument in effecting that which, when it was passed, it was declared by those who framed it that it neither would do, nor was meant to do. They ask him not to crystallise this defect in his new consolidating and amending Bill, and he confesses that they may reasonably ask as much, but at the same time declares that he is bound to refuse.

The 103rd clause of the Bill requires that the Churchwardens of New Parishes shall be members of the Church of England. This legal disqualification of Dissenters for serving in a parochial office the duties of which are not confined to Church matters, has been readily acquiesced in, until now, on the supposition that those who used the new Churches would pay for them. The Attorney-General's Bill will facilitate the creation of New Parishes, and will therefore extend the area over which the system of disqualification will operate—but it will not protect the disqualified persons from annual charges in support of the building and services with which the presumption of the law is that they have no concern. This was pointed out by the deputation to the hon. and learned gentleman—but he replied that the office of Churchwarden is not a desirable one for Nonconformists to hold—which is true—and we may add that it is far from being a pleasant one, but it is one which they ought to be able to hold if necessary in self-defence.

The hon. and learned gentleman was, we are informed, both courteous and patient in his

bearing towards the deputation who waited upon him—but he was inflexible. Happily the final decision will not rest with him. The supporters of the Government will surely not allow any extension of the Church-rate system to be effected under its auspices and by one of its officers. The feeling of apprehension with which the danger is contemplated need only be adequately expressed to avert it. And that it will be adequately expressed we have not the slightest misgiving. If it be not in the power of the Liberal party to obtain the abolition of Church-rates, it is possible for them, and will be expected of them, at least to prevent the extension of the evil. If they could not, or would not, do thus much, they might as well surrender their functions, and abdicate their position. But they will do it, we have not a doubt.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WHAT is the kind of mental and moral process which makes authority so influential on opinion? The fact that it is so, is matter of universal observation. We have seen whole parties change professions of belief with their leaders, and we see everywhere whole nations believing in the goodness or badness of certain actions as the law has excused or condemned them. Until, for instance, Sir Robert Peel was converted to the principles of Free-Trade, no vote of the House of Commons could be procured in their favour; and it can hardly, we believe, be said that the nation accepted those principles until the Prime Minister accepted them. Until Lord Derby brought forward the Abolition of the Property Qualification and the Jewish Disabilities Act, the Tories, to a man, believed that these laws were necessary to the welfare of this nation; but the moment that their own Government proposed to dispense with them, they were abolished without either debate or division. It is the same with even social questions. The standard of morals with a nation, is not the abstract, but the legal standard. Crime is more or less guilty, not as it offends more or less against right principles of human conduct, but as it is punishable by law. The man who steals a loaf to save his children from starvation, is in the eye of society far more guilty than the man who deliberately and successfully plots a seduction. The man who robs you of a purse is considered a worse criminal than he who, from idleness or vice, allows his family to suffer all the pangs of gradual starvation. Reverse to-morrow the punishment of these offences, and in a few years we should find that public opinion with respect to their guilt had wholly changed. The authority of law alone will have changed it. It is well to say that laws are the product and expression of the national sentiments, but this is seldom true either in the making or in the early history of laws. They are made by virtue of the influence of the most active-minded men of their age. As a rule they go before both the intellect and the conscience of the nation at large.

This is the case with ecclesiastical as well as civil and social questions, and one of the most pertinent illustrations of this fact is to be found this week. It is now broadly stated, what has been surmised for some time past, that the Act of Uniformity is about to receive a blow in a very vital part. Lord Ebury has publicly said, at the meeting of the Liturgical Revision Society, that not merely the days, but the hours, of the declaration of "assent and consent" are numbered. If they are, we should not attach very extreme importance to the fact, for the abolition of the present form of subscription will make no difference in the moral position of clergymen so long as they continue to use the Prayer-book. If a man systematically thieives without saying that he gives his "assent and consent" to the doctrine of thieving, is he a bit better than the man who both signs and thieives? We can imagine the former class of

thieves drawing a contrast favourable to themselves in alluding to the latter class. But what would bystanders say? On the whole, we think, they would express their opinion that the former was the worse of the two classes. The man who, believing a thing to be wrong, nevertheless systematically and continually does it, is vastly worse than the man who cannot or does not see the wrong. The guilt of the clergy—so far as there has been any guilt—has certainly been double. They have said they believed, when they have not believed, and they have done the thing they have not believed. They will now, if this old and disreputable Act is really to be amended, do it only; but the act of doing will not be improved. On the contrary, it will be made worse. For the anxiety to get rid of the declarations shows that they do condemn the act itself, and yet, after this condemnation, they will go on doing.

The Royal Commission having apparently arrived at such a conclusion, public opinion will no doubt quickly follow it. We cannot here discuss what is likely to be the effect of any authoritative suggestion of the alteration of this Act. When a dam which has lasted two hundred years is suddenly broken through, there are very few men who can tell whether the dam itself will not go. The Act of Uniformity has been the great reservoir of the ecclesiastical hate and exclusiveness of six generations. It is now proposed to tap this reservoir, and let off a small portion of its waters. We have no objection. But suppose that in the process of tapping, there should be a strong feeling for some more water being let off? Less unlikely things have taken place. Men repairing rotten old houses have had the houses fall down upon them. And "behold how great a fire a little matter kindleth"! We shall watch, with keenest anxiety, the work of the labourers on this worm-eaten edifice of intolerance. And we need scarcely say that if we see an opportunity of pulling it down, we shall gladly avail ourselves of it.

We shall receive some aid in this from unexpected quarters. The assurance that some revision of the terms of Subscription is about to be made has drawn out even the *Christian Observer* to a comparatively unreserved condemnation of nearly all the present forms of Subscription. This journal prints a curious table of the declarations that the clergy are at present compelled to make. These are the fetters and these the authorities by which they are imposed:—

1 Eliz. 1. 1 Will. c. 8.	I. Oath of Allegiance.
	II. Oath of Supremacy.
13 Eliz. c. 12.	III. Subscription in presence of the Ordinary, to "all the Articles of Religion which only concern the confession of the true Christian faith and the doctrines of the Sacraments, comprised in a book imprinted, intituled Articles, &c."
	IV. Public Reading of the same Articles in the Church, "with declaration of his unfeigned assent to the same."
Canons 86 and 87.	Subscription, in the presence of the Bishop, to the three following Articles—
	V. —(1) The Queen's Supremacy (as in oath No. II.)
	VI. —(2) "That the Book of Common Prayer containeth nothing in it contrary to the Word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used, and that he himself will use the form . . . in public prayer . . . and none other."
	VII. —(3) That he alloweth the Book of Articles, &c., and that he acknowledge all and every the Articles therein contained to be agreeable to the Word of God.
Act of Uniformity 13 and 14. Chas. II. c. 4.	VIII. Public Reading, before the congregation, of the Morning and Evening Service, with declaration of his "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the book intituled The Book of Common Prayer, &c."
	IX. Subscription, before the Bishop, that he "will conform to the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland as it is now by law established."
Canon 40. By the Common Law of the Church.	X. Declaration, before the congregation, that he will conform to the Liturgy, &c., &c.
	XI. Reading, before the Bishop, "the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion mentioned in the 13 Eliz., with declaration of his unfeigned assent to the same;" (by Preachers and Lecturers.)
	XII. Oath against Simony.
	XIII. Oath of Canonical Obedience.

An analysis of this shows that seven oaths, declarations, or subscriptions, must be made before ordination; four before license to preach; eight before

license to a curacy; seven before license to a lectureship, and twelve before induction to a benefice—in all thirty-eight. Moving with the times, the *Observer*, once with relation to this question perhaps the slowest and drowsiest of Church periodicals, has arrived at the conclusion that this is a "formidable array"; that if subscriptions are not few and well defined, there will be "criminal laxity," or else "wide-spreading Dissent"; that those at present existing are "certainly cumbersome," and "some of them unnecessary," and that they really prevent uniformity. It goes on to observe that the clergy feel disgraced by the oath; that the oath against simony is a trap for the conscience, for—mark, ye who supported the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act!—"for the distinction between the purchase of an advowson and of a presentation has but a weak foundation to rest upon." High modern authorities, such as have often been quoted in these columns, are referred to for the condemnation of these declarations, and the final conclusion is that the Act of Uniformity is now "totally unnecessary and unjustifiable." The *Observer* gives up even subscription to the Articles, and looks with complacency to a revision of the liturgy, having no doubt that that question too must soon come under discussion, and that altogether "the Church is entering seas hitherto unknown." And our friend is actually not afraid! Three years ago it would not have looked upon those waters, and now it is ready to embark upon them. Such changes will authority brings round. And we? Are we to support the Church of one comfortable subscription as we have supported the Church of twelve painful ditto? We cannot say. There is not a word for us or about us. These people think they have put the last rivet in our fetters, and that they can now safely see about taking off their own chains. This is to be gathered from all discussions, such as that on the present subject. Is it to be the case?

We alluded very briefly in our last number to the article in the *Quarterly* on the Privy Council Judgment. So elaborate and important a disquisition ought not, however, to be dismissed in so few lines. It is the ablest and most comprehensive review, from a Church quarter, of the character of this grave decision that has yet appeared. It extends over fifty pages, and traverses a wide field, both of recent history and of speculation. The effect of the judgment is calmly considered. On this point we have the following admission, made, as will be seen, in language which abruptly disposes of some spurious reasoning on this head:—

So far as concerns any direct and immediate effect upon the doctrines of the Church, the judgment is of course powerless. They remain in letter and intention what they were before it was delivered. Technically, nothing can be more accurate upon this point than the declaration with which the judgment itself opens, that "this court has no jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or to determine what ought in any particular to be the doctrine of the Church of England." But though this is technically true, it is really false. And it is this which gives its momentous weight to the present judgment. For, by restraining the Church from putting her own discipline in force against the false teacher, the court does by necessary consequence interfere with doctrine. The Church, as the setter forth of doctrine, is and must be answerable for what her commissioned ministers teach. It is as a correlative of this responsibility that she possesses the power of silencing or depriving them. On the points of doctrine, therefore, on which she is prevented by the court from silencing them, her doctrine is really altered. If in any one of her pulpits the preacher is henceforth at liberty to declare that the Bible is not God's inspired word, and that the doctrine of future punishment is a fable meant to frighten men into goodness, upon these points her doctrine is entirely altered. The letter of her Articles and Formularies may remain the same, but their meaning had changed.

Thus, then, whilst it is technically correct that the judgment of the Court of Appeal "has no jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or to determine what ought in any particular to be the doctrine of the Church of England," it is most undoubtedly true that by the absolute restraint which it exercises over her corrective discipline, it does in fact, in the last resort, settle absolutely what that doctrine is.

For this reason, and for the fact that it opens up for discussion, without prospect of authoritative settlement, the gravest questions, the decision is termed "this most unhappy judgment." "Mischievous," it is added, "is it likely to prove hereafter." This is another effect:—

Moreover, the moral sense of the Church has been grievously shocked by perceiving not only that its faith has been now endangered, but also that all correction of offenders for any of the new forms of unbelief which modern thought may be expected to develop has been rendered hereafter, whilst matters remain as they are, well nigh impossible.

And what of the future? The writer earnestly argues against a latitudinarian Church. A Church, he says, founded on negotiations will never satisfy the practical minds of Englishmen, and the Establishment will not long survive amidst the liberal processes which seem to promise her so much, and

which must so fatally destroy her conscience and her witness. The only remedy is a new Court of Appeal. In favour of this the authority of Earl Derby and of Mr. Gladstone are largely quoted. "Of this only," says the *Quarterly*, "we are convinced, that we cannot remain as we are; and on behalf of the Church of England we claim, with all the urgency of men striving for the very life of that ancient truth which should be sought by all, that the present system should be swept away." Then he innocently asks why it should be tolerated in our free England, that whilst French Protestants can purify their communion from the errors of an unsound teacher like M. Coquerel, jun., the Church of England should be forced to endure the presence of false teachers of more dangerous hue? Why, indeed? But the French Protestants have not sold themselves to the State for prestige, privilege, and pay. That is why.

The *Saturday Review* devotes its eleventh article this week to the toning down of what, with a refinement of politeness for which west-end *roués* and panders will be most grateful, it terms "clandestine domesticity." It is of opinion that such "domesticity" may "really produce no degradation of character," and that it "need not involve any profound or universal mental degradation." Its twelfth article is devoted to the Church Institution, which on the whole, it thinks a very good thing too of its kind. There is one reference in this paper to the Liberation party:—"The Bishop of London, in his speech at St. James's Hall, thought proper to observe that he either did not believe in the existence of an aggressive spirit against the Church on the part of Dissenters, or that, if it existed, it was dying out. It may be dying out, but it is owing to such feelings as those which brought the Church Institution into existence—that Dr. Foster has transferred himself and his energies to New Zealand. Even a worm will turn, and the injudicious avowals of the Liberation Society made such an organisation as the Church Institution a plain necessity." We quote this as a sample either of the morality or of the knowledge of our Saturday monitor. Our readers will see from it how ignorant a man may be of a subject and yet think himself competent to write about it. The Church journals have now nearly given up that reference to "injudicious avowals." But the *Saturday* has only just discovered all about them, and imagines it to be a new and outting thing to say.

But what shall we say of the Bishop of London? Will the Liberation Society not send him the current number of its monthly periodical? In its pages we find no fewer than forty Church-rate contests—most of them in new places—and twenty-four columns containing more than two thousand names of subscribers who have remitted their subscriptions to the office in the month of April. How many more sent we do not know, for the editor was apparently obliged to stop from want of room. This does not look much like "dying out." But Saul no doubt thought the Gospel was "dying out" when Stephen was martyred, and Sheldon must have been in ecstasies at the "Extinction of Dissent" when the Five Mile Act was passed.

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

THE Baptist denomination is to be congratulated this year on some of the most instructive and successful meetings which have taken place in connection with the denomination for some time. There is a growing scepticism in the metropolis concerning the utility of attending public meetings of any kind, and a very growing indisposition to attend them. The numbers present at some of the Baptist Anniversaries may, therefore, be looked upon as an encouraging sign at least of the popularity of the societies and of the interest taken in their proceedings.

There have been, apart from the substance and style of speech common to most religious meetings, some peculiar characteristics of the recent anniversaries. Mr. Marsell's address, to which we alluded in our last number, was a trumpet call to all Dissenters to be up and doing, with respect to the battles they have now to fight, with sin on the one hand and the Establishment on the other. Should this battle be fought in sections and under different generals, or in one body under an undivided head? This question was virtually discussed on the motion respecting the paper of the Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington. The speakers generally advocated another Baptist Association, but the remarks of the Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge, were received not only with good will, but, by many, with great satisfaction. May we repeat Mr. Robinson's words?—"It was his deepening conviction that all denominationalism was sin. There was no association in the neighbourhood in which he lived; but it was proposed to form one,

and the question was, Shall it be a Baptist or a Christian association? He hoped his Christian brethren would keep their eyes fixed in the direction of Christian union as distinguished from sectional union." The discussion on chapel-building was in the same direction; not unsectarian, but in favour of a broader basis of operations than at present exists. The information that the Baptist Building Society is only available for "Calvinistic Baptists" was received by many with surprise and regret. But the Union did not forget in its discussions practical subjects. It adopted a petition for the abolition of University Tests with the broadest and strongest claim, asserting, what it is time to assert, that Dissenters have an equal right to offices, emoluments, and government, as well as to barren honours. Mr. Stovel's paper on the ecclesiastical relations to the civil government, will, we hope, be reprinted.

If there was no indisposition to look at the broad facts of our position at this representative meeting, to put in all claims to which we are entitled, and to adjust the denomination to the spirit of the age, there was still less indisposition at other meetings. Thus, at the Baptist Home Mission meeting we find the Rev. Edward Dennett, of Blackheath, saying, "They should never be sectarian; they should never put their own distinctive principles in the van of their mission. All they had to do was simply to advance Christianity." Mr. Marshman, at the Translation Society, urgently protested against sectarian action, and Dr. Underhill rather successfully turned the charge of such action against the Bible Society, which, he stated, refused to circulate the Baptist versions of the Scriptures, acknowledged to be excellent, and without error saving in one word, while giving its assistance to the circulation of the Romish translations.

The Foreign Missionary meeting was of an animated character. Our readers will see in our columns to-day that the debt of this society has been discharged; that the income has been increased; and that there is now no cloud on its prospects. The remarks of Dr. Angus and Mr. Spurgeon on the relative claims of individual and united action, will be read with some interest. The question is one which is, we believe, being discussed before hundreds of consciences, and with a general tendency to sole and individual action. As far as we can see, there is less disposition now to associated enterprise than formerly. We state what we believe to be the fact, without, at present, passing any comment upon it.

DEMAND FOR VICAR'S RATES AT HALIFAX.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the *Halifax Courier*, but rejected on the ground that that paper is not devoted to religious controversy:—

SIR,—A few weeks ago I received a notice which I consigned to the flames. So far as I remember it was to the effect that the Vicar of Halifax declared that I was owing him 3s. This he calls his due, and I was required to repair to some public-house in the neighbourhood and pay it. Now all the accounts I have hitherto paid have been for goods delivered or service rendered; and until I am shown that the Vicar has sold and delivered me goods worth 3s. or rendered equivalent value, I shall not pay it. Nay, I dare not pay it. Why? Because by doing so I would be supporting a system that oppresses and burdens the people and which violates conscientious scruples. I think the way the Church goes to work is not in accordance with the teachings of the Bible. Proof. How did Paul say such matters ought to be managed? In his letter of advice and counsel to the Corinthians, he says: "I mean not that other men should be eased and ye burdened. But by an equality that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also be a supply for your want, that there may be equality." If there is meaning in language, this means that the rich help the poor. Now, if the Vicar or his Church plead want, I am ready even out of my own little to help them, but everybody knows that the abundance is on their side, and yet they are not only shabby enough to ask assistance, but they hold the terrors of the law above my head to compel payment. Where is the equality here? Is this the way the Apostle's advice is to be followed, to "give no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed." Paul says: "Every man as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give, not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver." "Never mind," says the Church of England, "whether he purposes or grudges, we'll make him give." "Not of necessity," says Paul. "Wrong again," says the Church, "it will be necessary that he gives, and that he will find to his cost, for if he is obstinate we will distract." And will any man convince me that when the bailiffs enter my home—for I've made my mind up not to pay—that Christ will look on approvingly, when such measures are used to support His cause. I trow not. Who, then, should support the Gospel? "The Lord hath ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." These words will be found in the Bible, but the Church won't believe them. Their practice is to support the Gospel by contributions levied on Atheists, Infidels, Jews, Latter Day Saints, and everyday sinners, heretical Dissenters of every name and denomination. All are fash that the Church can drag into her net. We read that they who wait at the altar, are partakers with the altar. Well, at what altar does the vicar or his representative wait for my 3s.? At the altar of the devil, a public-

house! Can any good come out of a system like that? But the grand answer to all this is—the law. What law? The law of the land! Ay, but there is a heavenly law above all laws and all lands, to which we are all in matters amenable, and by which we shall be judged, and no Church has a right to step in and ask me, or rather compel me, to do something which breaks that law. I have nothing to do with what Dissenters did in 1829. I wasn't there. I had no part in it, and if they bartered away the rights of my conscience, on them be the disgrace. The course of every Dissenter is clear—quiet passive resistance. If they spoil you of your goods, take it joyfully, it will be made up to you a hundred-fold. Don't mistake me. I love many of the members of the Church of England. They are among the brightest ornaments of the Church of Christ at the present day, and it is against the system, and the system alone, I protest. What a power the Church would have—if she threw aside what really is her only incumbrance, the dead weight of the State—and looked to and leant for support on her living Lord. Then would the cry ring throughout the land, "Who is she that looketh as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Yours truly,

AN INVOLUNTARY PARISHIONER.

Hipperholme, April 24th, 1864.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.

On Thursday afternoon the fifth annual meeting of the members of the Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book and a Review of the Acts of Uniformity was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Ebury. The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, adverted to the difficulties which the association had had to encounter, owing in some measure to a misapprehension of its objects. The wish of the members was the reformation not the destruction of the Prayer-book. They had had the hierarchy of the Church in a compact form against them, and lately a storm of neology had broken over the Church which had given rise to controversies which had almost drowned their voice. He condemned the present full services of the Church as an absurd jumble of wearisome length, and deplored that clergymen were still compelled to declare their "unfeigned assent and consent" to everything contained in the Prayer-book. He spoke hopefully of the royal commission recently appointed, and remarked that as a member of it he ought not perhaps to divulge what had taken place during their discussions. He might, however, state this, that, unless he was very strangely mistaken, the days and even the hours of "unfeigned assent and consent" were numbered. That declaration had very few defenders before—now it had none, and that odious remnant of ecclesiastical persecution and tyranny would at once be swept away. This announcement was received with loud cheers by the meeting. The Rev. Richard Bingham, M.A., Vicar of Queenborough, read the report of the committee, which stated that it would be in the recollection of members of the society that last year the efforts made in Parliament for the furtherance of its objects were crowned by two unexpected successes: first, that whereas formerly an indisposition to entertain those questions in Parliament appeared to render all such attempts abortive, they were discussed in the legislature with great interest, and a proposal to amend the Act of Uniformity was favourably received in each House; secondly, that on a motion being made in the House of Peers, calling attention to the grievance arising from the compulsory and indiscriminate use of the Burial Service, the practice was so strongly condemned that the Archbishop of Canterbury undertook to attempt its redress. The state of the Burial Service question was fraught with interest. The clergy had been stirred about in every rural deanery of the kingdom, and although as a body they had voted against any change, the minorities wishing for alteration had in the aggregate been large, while Convocation itself, both Canterbury and York, admitted that the time had arrived for some alteration in the present state of things. But on this head the council could not now speak more explicitly, as the subject was at this moment waiting a solution in the House of Lords at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Meanwhile Lord Gage had intimated his intention of submitting to the legislature a bill to give the officiating minister the option of substituting a lesson from the canonical Scriptures whenever one is appointed by the calendar to be taken from the Apocrypha, when it was hoped the story of "Bel and the Dragon," that opprobrium of Sheldon and his party in 1662, might no longer be enforced by statute on a reluctant clergy. The Rev. Henry Highton, late headmaster of Cheltenham Proprietary College, moved the adoption of the report. He said that only a few weeks ago, a living in which he was doing duty in consequence of the death of the incumbent, a living of considerable value, was offered to him, and its acceptance was pressed upon him both by the patron and the parishioners, but he felt he could not in the face of the congregation declare his unfeigned assent and consent to everything contained in the Prayer-book; and he therefore declined the living. A hundred fast-days in the year were prescribed by the Prayer-book, and he had no intention whatever of observing them. Daily prayer was prescribed, and to that he could not assent. There were expressions in the communion and ordination services with which he could not agree; and with regard to the Athanasian creed, he could never assent to a series of metaphysical subtleties which were substituted for the pure Gospel of Christ. The Rev. H. Barne, vicar of Farringdon, in seconding the motion, expressed his belief that many Nonconformists would join the Church if the liturgy were revised. The

resolution was agreed to. Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., moved the next resolution, expressive of a hope that the views of the association would commend themselves to the public, and that they would have some weight with the gentlemen who composed the royal commission. The Rev. Peter Jones, who has recently resigned the living of Hindley, near Wigan, in consequence of the stringency of the terms of subscription, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to Lord Ebury for his exertions in the cause of revision closed the proceedings.

CONGREGATIONAL UNIONS.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.

The annual meetings of the Irish Congregational Union were held in the York-street Chapel, Dublin, on the 5th and 7th of April. There was a good attendance of ministers and delegates. The Revs. Dr. Ferguson and William Tarbotton, of London, were also present as delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Half-an-hour was spent in devotional exercises, the Rev. George Lilly, of Kilmainham, presiding. The Rev. Noble Shepherd, the retiring chairman, introduced the Rev. R. Sewell, of Londonderry, the chairman elect, who proceeded to deliver his introductory address on the question, "Is Congregationalism suited to the world?" It was well received by the brethren, and "the cordial thanks of the meeting" presented to Mr. Sewell, "for his valuable opening address." He was requested to place it at the disposal of the Union, to be printed in the *Irish Congregational Magazine*, and published and circulated as a separate tract. Three brethren were very cordially received who have just settled in Ireland in the most important spheres of labour:—The Rev. G. W. Robinson, in Dublin, as assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Urwick; the Rev. James Stirling, in Armagh, the ecclesiastical capital of the country; and the Rev. W. Currie, in Belfast, as the pastor of a church lately organised. A letter having been received from the late treasurer resigning his office, John Cochrane, Esq., of Kingstown, Dublin, was elected treasurer of the union. The chairman made a statement in reference to the *Irish Congregational Magazine*. The accounts were presented, and several brethren addressed the union. The Rev. James Bain read the rules of a proposed "Ministers' Provident Fund in Connection with the Congregational Union of Ireland," as amended by a sub-committee of the union, and gave a statement respecting the proposed institution. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson addressed the union with reference to the English Congregational Pastors' Insurance Society, and the Pastors' Retiring Fund, and suggested the propriety of submitting the rules read to an actuary for his opinion. After lengthened discussion, the suggestion was adopted, and the Rev. James Bain appointed to correspond with Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Todd, actuary, of London, to have the suggestion practically carried out. Dinner was provided for the ministers and delegates by the friends in Dublin. After dinner the conference was resumed; and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Ferguson preached the annual sermon to the union in York-street Chapel. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. Sugden, A.B., W. Currie, and D. Fletcher.

The second session of the union was held on Thursday morning, the 7th inst. The chairman presided, and the Rev. P. Firman opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Dr. Urwick read a paper, "Hints to Ministers." The Rev. J. Sugden, A.B., also read a paper on "Our work, and the law of its success."

The Rev. Alexander King and Peter Tait, Esq., of Limerick, were appointed as the delegates from the Irish Union to the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The Rev. James Bain, of Straid, was elected chairman of the union at its next annual meetings.

The meetings of the Union, which were felt to be of a very happy and profitable character, were brought to a close by prayer offered by the Rev. Duncan Fletcher.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the committee of the Irish Evangelical Society and Congregational Home Mission met in Dublin. In the evening the annual meeting was held in York-street Chapel. It was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Urwick, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. G. Manby, W. Tarbotton, D. Fletcher, W. Currie, and Dr. Ferguson.

SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual assembly of this union was held in Beccles on the 20th and 21st of April. On the evening of the former day, the Rev. C. S. Carey, of Bungay, preached the union sermon. On Thursday, the 21st, the proceedings of the day opened with a meeting for prayer. The forenoon and afternoon were occupied with the business of the union. Between sixty and seventy gentlemen sat down to a dinner in the Assembly Room, presided over by S. W. Rix, Esq., Mayor of Beccles. In the evening, a numerous meeting was convened in the Independent chapel, which was addressed by Manning Prentice, Esq. (treasurer), the Rev. E. Jones (secretary), E. Grimwade, Esq., the Revs. Messrs. Steer and Fisher; the Rev. John Flower, pastor of the church, closing the proceedings. The number of ministers and delegates present was unusually large, and the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. Indeed these meetings at Beccles may be considered as marking a new epoch in the history of Independency in Suffolk. In former years the income of the union had never much exceeded 200*l.*, and its

operations, like those of neighbouring associations, had been necessarily of a very feeble and limited character. But this year the secretary was able to announce that the income had been trebled. For this important increase the union is greatly indebted to Mr. Samuel Morley, who promised, at the Stowmarket meeting last year, to give 50*l.* a-year for three years, if the income were raised to 500*l.* The sum actually subscribed, including this 50*l.*, was stated to be 640*l.* The consciousness of the possession of more ample means gave new life to the business meetings; larger grants were voted with confidence, and a liberal provision was made for new and important spheres of labour. It is to be hoped that the examples thus set by Suffolk will be followed by neighbouring counties. It is of some importance that Congregationalism should have such support, that it shall have no need to blush in the presence of other denominations; but it is of much greater account that it should be enabled to perform its part, whatever others do, in seeking the salvation of men and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. Inquiry only need be made—close, earnest inquiry—and it will be soon seen what need there is, in our care for the heathen abroad, that we should not overlook the scarcely less urgent claims of the heathen at home, at our very doors.

DORSET CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—During last week the annual meetings of the above association were held in Bridport. On Tuesday evening Divine service was held in the Independent chapel, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan. On Wednesday morning the ministers and delegates assembled in the large school-room behind the chapel for conference and business, which lasted for nearly five hours, when Mr. Morley generously offered to give 50*l.* a-year for three years, to aid in the evangelisation of the destitute parts of the county, if six others would do the same. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this association is deeply impressed with the fact that there is so much work which needs to be done immediately around our churches, that it recommends the pastors and members present to call their churches together on their return and urge at once upon each one of their fellow-members the acceptance of some special work for the Master.

On Wednesday afternoon, at five o'clock, a public tea was provided in the school-room, by friends connected with the Independent chapel, of which upwards of 300 partook. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, in the chair. The speakers were Mr. Morley, Rev. R. S. Ashton, B.A. (Weymouth), Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Rev. J. H. Wilson, and the Rev. J. Rogers.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual assembly of this union was held at the Congregational church, Cheltenham, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th of April. On Tuesday evening an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. U. R. Thomas, of Redland Park Church, Bristol, on the relation of love to Christ to Christian labour, from John xxi. 15. On Wednesday morning the ministers and delegates met for business in the Lecture Hall connected with the church. The Rev. Dr. Brown presided. The report of the executive committee was presented by the Rev. E. J. Hartland. From this it appeared that the operations of the union were being carried on with as much vigour as ever, and in many stations with manifest tokens of the Divine presence and blessing, though the additions to church fellowship in the churches aided by the union had not been so numerous as last year. The statements made respecting the Gloucestershire institution for training village pastors and home missionaries were most encouraging. No report of it, however, was presented, as according to the rules that must be presented to the autumnal meeting of the union. Still most satisfactory testimony was borne to the way in which the services of the students had been welcomed wherever they had supplied, and to the nature of the training they were receiving. The balance-sheet of the treasurer to the union showed an increase in subscriptions of between 80*l.* and 90*l.*; the income for the year, including the balance in hand at the beginning, being upwards of 1,100*l.* The treasurer of the training institution reported that he should need 100*l.* more than had been already contributed to make his accounts for the year balance. Grants were then voted to twenty-one churches and mission-stations. A resolution was also passed authorising the secretary to obtain information as to the nature and custody of all the chapel deeds in the union, as well as those by which property in schools, almshouses, &c., was held for the benefit of Congregationalists. In the evening a public meeting was held in the church. H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, presided. The report presented to the union in the morning was read by the Rev. Edwin J. Hartland, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Brown, S. Hebditch, S. Luke, J. Morgan, and T. Davies; and by Handel Cossam, Esq. The proceedings were closed with singing and prayer.

WILTS AND EAST SOMERSET CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The spring meetings of this union were held in the Congregational chapel, Salisbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6 and 7. On Tuesday evening the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, preached to a large congregation from 1 Peter ii. 5, on the "priesthood of all believers." On Wednesday morning a general conference was held, when Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and the Rev. Thomas Mann, of Trowbridge, read a paper on "The claims and capabilities of Congregational churches." Free discussion followed, in which the Rev. Messrs. J. H. Wilson (of London), Hind (of Westbury), Pilgrim (of Swindon), Dyer (of Bath), &c.; and Messrs. Morley, Jupe (of Mere), Flatman (of Frome), Haden (of Trowbridge), &c., took place. The conference was closed

by the Lord's Supper. In the evening there was a public meeting in the chapel, which was well filled. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and in opening the business of the meeting, spoke of the adaptability of the Congregational system to freedom of worship, and the extension of the blessings of religion to the people. The Rev. T. Mann read the report. The Rev. J. H. Wilson spoke of the great benefits which had been conferred upon many parts of England by the Home Missionary Society, with which this Congregational Union was connected. The Rev. Newman Hall gave an address on Congregational church principles, especially replying to some of the statements contained in the Bishop of Oxford's recent charge. The Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Bath, concluded the meeting. Nearly 30*l.* was collected in behalf of the funds of the union. The meetings were eminently successful. Some of the friends in connection with the Congregational church in Salisbury being deeply impressed with Mr. Morley's earnest statements touching personal responsibility, have resolved to engage the services of a lay missionary to conduct house-to-house visitation and cottage services, in connection with the Congregational chapel.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S MEETINGS, we need scarcely remind our readers, are to be held tomorrow. The members of the Council meet at two o'clock at Radley's Hotel, and afterwards dine together. The *soirée* takes place at the Freemason's Tavern, at six o'clock. From the events of the year, and the prospects before the Society, unusually fresh and animated meetings may be expected. Notwithstanding the Bishop of London, we do not think the accounts will show a decrease, or the meetings any falling off from their old spirit.

THE "TIMES" ON CHURCH-RATES.—The parishes that have resolved not to pay Church-rates will never pay them till it is their will and pleasure to do so. Nor does it avail to reason with such an opposition, or use hard words about it. Religion is the domain of the conscience and of the will, and is not to be made a slavery or bound to a tax. It will render to all their dues, custom to whom custom, tribute to whom tribute; but it will not willingly be laid under fresh tribute for a system it renounces, for opinions it disputes, for buildings it does not enter, and for ministers it has nothing to do with. On these points the Christian is still the Roman citizen, ready to defy the hand that raises itself above law.—*Times of Thursday.*

ST. ALBAN'S CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—A LIBERAL AND UNSECTARIAN CLERGYMAN.—A large meeting held in the School-room of the above chapel, on Monday evening, April 25, the pastor, the Rev. W. Braden, made the following remarkable, and perhaps unprecedented communication. Nearly a week since the Rev. H. N. Dudding, M.A., vicar of St. Peter's, a notable Evangelical clergyman of the town, called upon him, and generously offered to present the people of the Congregational chapel with an organ, which had been in use in his own private residence. This he did as a token of the great respect he felt for their pastor, and commemorative of the fact that "brethren," though firmly and conscientiously holding different principles, Episcopalian and Congregational, could yet dwell together in unity and peace—not the unity of uniformity, but the unity underlying diverse forms of thought and modes of worship. He, the giver, hoped that the instrument would be of service in helping the people to praise God. This most pleasant announcement was received with great cordiality by the meeting, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. G. Allin, seconded by Mr. S. Smithers, was unanimously adopted:—

This church and congregation having heard from their pastor, the Rev. W. Braden, the munificent and unexpected offer of the Rev. H. N. Dudding, M.A., vicar of St. Peter's, cordially accept the organ proffered, and would emphatically express their grateful thanks to him for so opportune and acceptable a gift. They would also acknowledge the true Christian spirit which has prompted the liberality, and pray that the Rev. H. N. Dudding may be rewarded by seeing a continuance and an increase of that love and unity which have already existed between the various Christian churches of this town, and which the organ will constantly commemorate.

It should be known that this is but one of a long series of generous acts, by which this clergyman has gained the admiration and love of members of every community in the town.

Religious Intelligence.

JUNCTION-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.—A few Christian friends in this district, where the religious accommodation is very inadequate to the increasing population, have lately taken for a term of three years some recently-erected premises, which have been fitted up as a temporary Congregational church, with school-room and vestry attached. They were opened with an evening service last Friday. The large room, which is capable of holding upwards of 300 persons, was densely crowded, and the event appeared to create much interest in the neighbourhood. An impressive sermon was preached on the occasion from Matt. xviii. 20—"For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them"—by the Rev. Mark Wilks, by members of whose church at Holloway this movement has been chiefly originated; and the Revs. J. Viney, of Highgate, J. Corbin, of Hornsey, E. White, of Kentish-town, and S. Manning, late of Frome, took part in the service. On Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Angus preached in the morning from Ezekiel xxvi. 36, 37, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in

the evening from Luke xvi. 31. There was a full attendance on both occasions. During the three services upwards of 31*l.* was collected towards the expense of adapting the building for public worship, which, with previous contributions, will go far towards meeting the outlay. Divine service will be regularly conducted in this new place of worship every Sabbath-day, and, pending more permanent arrangements, it is intended to obtain from time to time the services of acceptable ministers.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The Rev. F. E. Henson, late student of Rotherham College, was publicly ordained to the work of the ministry in the Independent chapel, Dogley-lane, on Thursday, the 21st of April. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield. The Rev. Samuel Oddie, of Ossett, proposed the usual questions. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Skinner, of Huddersfield; and the charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. F. J. Falding, D.D., president of Rotherham College. The answers given by Mr. Henson were remarkable for their fulness yet conciseness. The Rev. Dr. Falding, after speaking of the esteem in which Mr. Henson was held by himself, his coadjutor, the Rev. Professor Tyte (who had been prevented by indisposition from taking part in these services), and also by his fellow-students, proceeded to deliver a most solemn and impressive charge to the pastor, in which the duties and responsibilities of a minister of Jesus Christ were clearly and powerfully set forth. In the evening the Rev. George W. Conder preached to the people from 1 Thess. v. 12. On both occasions the chapel was quite full.

STANSBATCH, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The opening services in connexion with the new Baptist Chapel in this village, were held on Sunday last, the 17th of April. The Rev. W. B. Bliss, of Pembroke Dock (who commenced the interest in this place), preached morning and evening; and the Rev. S. Blackmore, of Eardisland, in the afternoon. Numbers being unable to obtain admission to the chapel in the afternoon, the Rev. W. B. Bliss held a second service in the old meeting-house. The collections amounted to 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* On the following day a public tea was held, when upwards of 330 sat down. In the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. W. Smith, of Kington, W. Gwillim (Primitive Methodist), W. Reading (Wealeyan), D. Phillips (Evenjobb), and W. B. Bliss. The pastor, the Rev. W. H. Payne, presided; and at the close made the gratifying announcement, that, through the noble exertions of the friends, the chapel would be entered upon free from debt.

Anniversaries.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Lord Radstock. With the exception of the gallery and a few seats under it, the hall was full, while the platform was crowded with the leading supporters of the mission, including many laymen. The opening devotional service was led by Dr. Thomas, of Pontypool.

Dr. E. B. UNDERHILL, one of the secretaries of the society, read an abstract of the report.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, in the absence through illness of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., read the financial statement. At the last annual meeting there was a debt against the society of 1,176*l.*; and in the early part of the year it was apprehended that there would be a deficiency of 8,000*l.* to report on the present occasion; but the matter having been promptly taken up, the income for the year had actually exceeded that of any former year in the history of the society, with the exception of the jubilee period. The total receipts were 34,419*l.* Included in this was 5,934*l.* contributed to prevent the apprehended debt, and the General Purpose Fund was larger than usual by 5,284*l.*, so that instead of the society being in debt it possessed a balance in the treasurer's hands of 2,723*l.*; or 40*l.* when all account bills shall have been paid.

The Noble CHAIRMAN remarked with gratitude upon the work which the society had been permitted to accomplish, and expressed the intense pleasure which it gave him to preside over the meeting, in testimony of his desire for the promotion of Christian union.

The Rev. T. EVANS, of Delhi, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with unfeigned satisfaction the financial report which has been presented by the committee, and they rejoice in the hope which it encourages that the operations of the society will not be curtailed by the want of funds adequate to sustain them. They regard the success which has followed their appeal to the churches as a decisive indication of their unabated attachment to the institution itself and of their deep interest in the progress of Christ's kingdom in the world. And believing that the movement began in earnest prayer and was sustained by it throughout, they would derive from its success a fresh motive for urging on the friends of missions to abound yet more in importunate supplication for the abiding presence and blessing of the Holy Ghost. They would therefore encourage the committee to continue their present labours, and while maintaining a due regard to the expenditure in relation to the income, to increase them, if possible, more especially in India, where remarkable revolutions in public opinion and social habits are rapidly occurring—hopeful signs of the coming of a brighter day than has yet dawned on the idolatrous nations of that benighted land.

In the course of a long and able speech, Mr. Evans illustrated the difficulties that attended missionary labour in India, arising from the degradation and superstition of the people. Their selfishness was appalling. When the missionary had acquired a knowledge of the language and got access to the

people, it was not easy to make them understand the elementary truths of the Gospel.

He is regarded as a mere mercenary agent who makes a trade of preaching, and who makes men converts to Christianity as a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. Often have I been asked by congregations in the bazaar, "Sir, how much do you get for every Christian you make?" The people's idea is that the missionary is a good servant; and that in addition to his regular salary, he receives a handsome bonus for every convert that he makes. That his efforts are prompted by love, and that he is labouring for others' good and not for his own profit, are thoughts too holy and pure to find admission into minds closed to a single act of pure love or disinterested charity. Even the gods of the Hindoos are supposed to be actuated by selfish motives; and the gifts and offerings presented at their shrines are regarded as so many bribes to secure their favour. In the same light they regard every favour conferred on themselves, even by their own relatives and friends. If they do not see the motive, they feel sure that there is one: and of anything beyond a selfish motive they seem unable to form a conception. Hence the great difficulty of touching the heart of a people, and gaining their affection, who are so entirely engrossed by selfishness. Moreover, they are prejudiced not only against the missionary, but also against the Gospel. By the learned Brahmins and Buddhists who have an interest in upholding idolatry, the Gospel is regarded with that hatred which is known only to those who feel that their trade is in danger. To the common people Christianity is misrepresented by the religious teachers. The levelling of castes in eating and drinking is represented as a monstrous system of libertinism and sensual indulgence; and the adoption of Christianity involves the loss of all that the Hindoo holds sacred and valuable, and subjects him to the deadly hatred of his friends, to the curse of the holy Brahmins, to the wrath of the mighty gods. Moreover, the doctrines which the missionary has to preach to the heathen, are such as to arouse the enmity of the benighted heart of the heathen. The Gospel aims a deadly blow at all his long-cherished hopes. It robs him at once and for ever of the right which he has been thinking he possesses from his deeds of self-denial. A man does not like this. He likes a religion which is suitable to his own desires and inclinations. The Gospel reflects on his character a light in which he never saw himself before, and because in this light he can only see himself disgraced and depraved, he loves that darkness which flatters him as a paragon of virtue and holiness. Another difficulty which the missionary in India has to contend with is the extreme ignorance and mental torpor of the natives. Education is restricted to one class of the people, that is, to the Brahmins, who alone, according to the rights of caste, are privileged with the dignity of teachers on any and every subject. Therefore, education, as such, is of no practical value to the other classes, and even in the case of the Brahmin, his mind has been more distorted than cultivated by the study of theories and systems that have arisen from evil imaginations and blind fancies. Setting aside the theology of the Vedas and Shasters with which the Hindoo mind is filled, and turning our attention to some of their historical, philosophical, and scientific works, we find nothing but endless fancies and most extravagant fables. So that even those minds which have undergone a degree of mental training, have been rendered more difficult for the reception of the truth. And with regard to the great masses of the people, the cultivation of the mind is a thing of which they have no conception. It is true that some of the castes do attend to the simple elements of education, and acquire sufficient knowledge of reading and writing to carry on their trades; but anything beyond this, generally, they do not attempt, as they can see no good in any further progress in education to them. The cultivation of the mind is a work to which no man will apply himself with vigour except under the force of some powerful inducement, and to the majority of Hindoos there is no inducement whatever to undertake this mental labour. Hence the difficulties that the missionaries meet with in getting together the children of India for education. The low-caste in India will generally scout the idea of allowing his child to spend his hours in a school, while out of it, he might be earning a halfpenny or a penny a-day towards his support. For the missionary to tell him that his son may by education become a man of letters and attain to a high position in life, is simply to tell him that his son may become what his caste will not allow him to be.

The Brahmins, designedly keep the people in ignorance, and in respect to religion they "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. They had indeed a mind, but it was a stagnant pool, through which nothing could be seen clearly. They had a heart, but it was a seat of corruption, in which no virtue could dwell. They had a conscience, but it had been seared, so as to render it incapable of responding to the strongest and most powerful appeal. Their moral apathy was fearful, their fatalism a great obstacle to missionary labour. To eat beef, to kill a cow, or to insult a Brahmin, were sins of the most heinous kind and blackest die, that would fill the heart of the Hindoo with fear and terror; but he would lie and deceive, he would oppress and defraud, he would forge and bribe, he would seduce and debauch, and rob and murder, without the least sense of guilt, without any twitches of conscience. Hindooism appeals to the natural pride and provides a religion in accordance with their pride and passions. The missionaries in India have also had to contend with very serious misrepresentations of the Christian religion by the Pagan policy of a professedly Christian Government, and the loose and immoral conduct of many nominal Christians in India. The former had been changed for the better, but the moral conduct of nominal Christians in India was one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the progress of the Gospel.

The Hindoo looks on every Englishman as a Christian. He knows nothing of such distinctions as the world and the church, the professing and the real Christian, and he takes the conduct of nominal Christians as a criterion by which to judge of the nature and character of Christianity itself. And, alas! what a wretched distorted notion he has of our holy religion in such a view as that. I thank God that the picture has a bright side as well as a dark one, and it is but justice to the missionary and

to the great and holy cause that he advocates that the one as well as the other should be known. Only let the people in this country fully realise the difficulties that the missionary in India has to contend with, and they will no longer be astonished at the comparatively small results of his labour, or forget to pray earnestly and sympathise deeply with the missionaries, and to give liberally to the cause.

He did not doubt the ultimate triumph of the Gospel in India, but, at the same time, for any one to suppose that the task was nearly accomplished, was nothing but a pleasant dream.

How can we expect to see India forsake her idols, while Christian people spend their pounds on luxuries, and give only their pence to missionary societies, or while there is only one missionary in proportion to 400,000 of the inhabitants? The Government finds it necessary to send 70,000 British soldiers, besides having a native army in order to maintain its temporal authority, and how can we expect to conquer the country for Christ with 500 European missionaries, aided by 1,000 native brethren? Not even the large cities of India are efficiently occupied, and our agents must, of necessity, confine their attention to a comparatively small portion of the country. There is Rajpootana, with 15,000,000 people, and not one missionary, and there is Hyderabad with 10,000,000, and only one missionary. Can we reasonably expect the conversion of a country a large portion of which has never heard the Gospel? Can we expect to reap where we have not sown the seed of the Gospel? In estimating the amount of work done, I would ask you to take into consideration the paucity of labourers, the extent of the field, and the huge difficulties to be surmounted. To those who think that little or nothing has been done, I would say, judge not before the time, nor by outward appearance; and never forget that though the husbandman labours hard and long, he does not labour in vain. It must never be forgotten that hitherto mission work in India has been chiefly preparatory, and the measure of work done and success achieved in this respect, may well inspire with joy the most gloomy heart, and the most dejected mind. Yes, blessed be God, we have abundant reason to thank God and take courage. I cannot close this address without briefly glancing at a few encouraging facts. The happy change that has taken place in the Government of the country may be regarded as a token for good. The unholy alliance of a professedly Christian Government with heathen prejudices will now be broken, and the powers that be shall no longer be permitted to uphold and sanction idolatry. And further, there is a growing desire in India for knowledge and education. Many Brahmins in Bengal are becoming proficient scholars in English literature, while others, who are medical students, do not hesitate to dissect the corpses of the polluted Sudras. We have not only Government colleges in large cities, but in almost every district throughout British India, village-schools have been established. Sir Robert Montgomery, the pious Governor of the Punjab and father of the missionaries, is taking lead in female education, and that noble movement will no doubt be warmly supported by Sir John Lawrence. Even public works are doing a great deal for India, for when the great Ganges canal was cut by the English, hundreds of Brahmins on their bended knees prayed that Ganges would not go; but it went, and they now say that if England can lead the Ganges where it likes she is no goddess after all. The Brahmins also prefer mixing with other castes in railway carriages to walking; and even caste itself favours us for once. Let a large number of Hindoos from any caste become Christians, and the rest will follow as a matter of course. If Satan's strongholds in India have not been abolished, the outworks have been attacked and are giving way. William Carey said, "I will go down the pit if you in England will hold the rope." When he got to India he found that the pit was blocked up, and his first work was to prepare the necessary instruments to dig, and it was years before he got a single jewel. You who are holding the ropes, wondering that you have to hold so long and why there is comparatively so small a return, must not forget that if many jewels are not found a great part of the pit has been opened, and that you have only received an earnest of the fruit of the mine. May God hasten the great ingathering in His own good time!

The Rev. S. COLEY, representing the Wesleyan Society, seconded the resolution in a very genial and animated speech.

The Rev. Dr. ANGUS (President of the Regent's-park College) moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with regret of the losses which the society has sustained during the past year by the removal of active supporters at home, and of devoted labourers abroad, and they trust that these painful events may be sanctified, especially to those more directly affected by them. They would also on this occasion express their cordial goodwill towards their missionaries in the field, many of whom are labouring amidst great discouragements and difficulties; and they trust that those who are now in this country seeking restoration to health and whose services have been so welcome to the churches they have visited, may return to their appointed stations prepared to resume their work with fresh devotedness and zeal. They also take this opportunity of expressing to the brethren in Jamaica, whose trials of late have been numerous and heavy, the satisfaction they feel in uniting with them in a concert of prayer to the Great Head of the Church that it may please Him to make the coming year one of unusual prosperity and gladness.

In the course of his speech Dr. Angus said:—

I believe that our best missionaries are the very men who most need our sympathy, and who, therefore, are the best able to appreciate it. And I think we owe it to them, as we owe it also to ourselves, that we cherish for them all not only the admiration of their principles and their devotedness, but the warm, brotherly, kindly love to which by this resolution we are all pledged. We owe it to ourselves as well as to them. I am aware that there has been for years among us, and probably there is still, a feeling of doubt about our societies—a preference for individual action and for church action; and among the grounds of this preference is the conviction or fear that societies for the most part have no conscience and no heart; they excite no sympathy because they themselves feel none. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Spurgeon.) Now, I am prepared to-day to say not a single word against individual action, and, if possible, to say still less against church action; but I am as prepared to affirm also that I cannot give you, and I couldn't even conceive of, a single reason for church action and for admiration of church action, that does not apply to a society of Christian men, constituted as I believe in fact ours to

be. I say, constituted in fact, because I am not prepared to defend forms and theories and phraseology; but all I maintain is that I believe our Baptist Missionary Society is practically an association of God-fearing men, and that we are resolved in God's strength to carry on this institution, recognising stage by stage the teaching of His own word, and seeking supremely His own glory. I am bound to love the Christian church and to work with it—I am bound to say God-speed to the individual missionary that by such a church is sustained; but I see no distinction between a church of 500 members and an association of Christian men of 10,000, and I see no distinction between the two missionaries that may be sustained by a single church, and the hundreds of missionaries that are sustained in the same work by our beloved mission. Tell me why I am to sustain, and you tell me the very reasons (only I multiply them fiftyfold) why I am to sustain a Christian Missionary Society, as I believe ours to be. (Cheers.)

The speaker then proceeded to refer especially to the sympathy asked for on behalf of the churches in Jamaica, on which they had been charged with spending too much.

The salary of the governor was rather more than the entire sum we had been spending year by year on the maintenance of fifty stations with their pastors and schools. In sailing up the harbour to Port Royal we passed a couple of her Majesty's ships, put there happily in these days rather for show than use, and each of these ships had cost this nation as large a sum as we had spent upon our mission during the thirty years that had elapsed since its first establishment. In visiting our stations it was part of our business to ask plainly the question, "What have you to show for what you have spent? 120,000*l.* in thirty years; what have you to show?" We investigated the titles of property held by our society for the good of that island at these stations that had cost upwards of 130,000*l.*; in other words, besides all other results, our 120,000*l.* had produced in available property 10,000*l.* more; and there were at that moment more than 30,000 persons in connection with our churches as members. Why, I have sometimes thought that if our forefathers had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy, and if any one had told John Ryland, the large-hearted advocate at the commencement of this mission, that in twenty years slavery would cease, that in thirty years all these missionaries would be independent pastors, that in the same time the society would hold in property available for the people more than they had ever spent there—and if he had been told, above all, that in fifty years at least 300,000 persons—nearly the entire population of the island—would be brought more or less under religious instruction by our missionaries alone, and that in the same time 100,000 persons would be avowedly, and as far as man can judge, converted to God—why even John Ryland would have exclaimed, "If God open the windows of heaven, may this thing be." And yet these are the literal facts of the history of that mission; and I say it is at once our duty and our privilege, because of what our brethren are still suffering, and because of the eminent blessing that God has bestowed upon these churches—it is at once our duty and our privilege to bid them "God speed," and I hope that if by and by our brethren from Jamaica visit us, possibly our committee may see their way to give them part of that 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* as a grant, or an expression of their love.

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON said that the true lovers of the Baptist Missionary Society might be those who would not have a word altered in its constitution and yet could not defend the phraseology; and they might be those who said, "No society"; but when he took his stand and said, Let us hold together in a great society, but at the same time let us be prepared to follow out more and more what we feel to be Scriptural revelation, he held he was not less a friend to the Baptist Missionary Society than any man living. He did not believe that there was any party who wished that there had been no society action. It was not a question whether there should be a society or not, but how far the churches of God should be recognised and individual action be brought more fully into play. He was ready to take up the gage thrown down by Dr. Angus. In the course of his arguments, Mr. Spurgeon said that he, and those who thought with him, were prepared as Christian men to maintain in its fullest strength the society, but they were not prepared to work with any society, which either ignored the churches, or did not distinctly make itself a Christian society, by having no members but those who professed to be Christians. They did not believe they could expect to have God's blessing unless they purged out the old leaven. He wanted to see everywhere a wide-spread satisfaction with the Baptist society, and a wide-spread dissatisfaction with what it was. He wanted to see a wide-spread dissatisfaction with all the results that had ever come out of the missionary enterprise—a dissatisfaction which should make them fall upon their faces before God, and groan and weep, saying, "Lord, how is it that thou dost not bless thy churches more?"

If you could see my heart, you would see nothing in it but the purest love to this society even when I say something about its faults. It is because I love the society that I want to see a more thorough revival of the sense of individual responsibility. To whom did Christ give His commission? Not to a society, but to individuals. What we want to do in connection with this society is this—could not some of you keep a missionary yourself, paying your money into the society? At the same time inform that missionary that he depends upon you for support, and tell him that if he is ill and wants a little extra help to let you know—if things are not going well with him to let you know. A person sustaining a missionary in that way would be more likely to pray for him and feel sympathy with him than anybody else. If every man feels that the holding of the rope depends upon him, and that if he does not subscribe the rope will not be held so well, depend upon it he will think twice before he lets go. Why, your debt has been a magnificent thing for the committee. The people have felt, why, we must all do something. We should like to see knots of three or four churches having their missionary. It is a well-known thing that

the society's report does not come with the freshness of the letter that is sent home by the missionary himself. We gain immensely for God and His cause when we make every believer begin to cry over souls, and to say, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" If the society helps you to serve God, as I believe it does, remember it does not take from you your individual responsibility. I wonder that more Christians of private income do not devote themselves to the missionary work. I think it would be a blessed thing to do so. Or you may know a young man that is suitable, and, after consulting others whose judgment is better than your own you say to him, "Go and preach; our business or our family keeps us at home, but it shall be our part to keep you; we will stint ourselves sooner than you should want; only you go and preach Christ for us. Mind you preach Him faithfully and preach the whole truth, depending on the support of Christ, and we will never leave you." I cannot see why the association should not thus multiply, or why, instead of having an income of 30,000*l.*, it should not have an income of 100,000*l.* . . . I wish we had as a society a little more of that bold daring which we had at first. Carey, Ryland, and Fuller were rash and imprudent in the judgment of cautious people sitting down to reflect. Now there is always a rash period with every man, and afterwards I suppose there comes a wise period, but it is an uncommonly slow period. There has been something like a rash, and something like a wise period in this society. Of course I have so profound a reverence for wisdom that I would not say a word against wise people, but if by some strange freak there should come a rash period again—a little Quixotism shall I call it?—if our brethren should go raving mad, and some of the subscribers should say they were like drunken men, I should not decry them. If our committee get on fire with enthusiasm we will get water and pump on them, and do our share to save them from combustion, spontaneous or otherwise. (Great laughter.) Yes, if they should do anything absurd, and be arraigned for attempting impossibilities and getting into debt, some of us will come and plead guilty side by side with them, for we shall feel too glad to find them offending—delighted to catch them falling into something like extravagance for God.

Just as the meeting was about to close with the doxology, some person at the back of the platform caused a disturbance by endeavouring to speak, and as he persisted in the effort to be heard,

The Rev. W. BROCK said:—

The person who has caused this interruption is a dismissed missionary of this society. We have gone into the whole matter that he desires to bring before you, and have pronounced against him. He has received from our hands the full discharge of his claim upon us, and we hold his receipt, and yet he has actually had the impertinence to demand his salary up to the present time, and hold us bound to pay him. Furthermore, he has sent a letter to one of our secretaries, claiming 1,000*l.* for damage to his reputation, and a second letter to the other secretary, claiming from him by return 10,000*l.* as compensation. (Laughter.) This is not the man to get the ear of an Exeter Hall audience. He has gone further, and has declared that "as for Frederick Trestrail, he would not believe a word he might say—not even take his oath on any matter." (Ories of "Shame," and "Turn him out.") Now, we would. (Loud cheers.) Furthermore, he has written of one of the brethren, who was to have been here to-day, but could not because of illness, "as that worthless scoundrel Saker." (Loud ories of "Shame.") And of the directors of the society he dares to assert that "they are a set of impostors, and that lying and slander have been their weapons." ("Shame.") That is my case in moving a distinct and definite resolution that this man be not heard. (Loud cheers.) A man who can first calumniate your secretary, then go further and defame one of the best missionaries we have ever had, and further consummate his rancour by traducing the whole body of your directors, is not the man to be heard by you even for a single moment. (Loud cheers.) I beg, therefore, to move that Mr. Alexander Innes be not heard.

The Rev. C. STOVEL, in seconding the resolution, said—I beg to state that Mr. Innes himself supplied the facts on which his further services were declined.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to Lord Radstock for presiding, moved by the Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, and seconded by H. KELSALL, Esq., of Rochdale, having been passed, the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends of the Wesleyan Mission Society was held on Monday in the large room at Exeter Hall, the Right Hon. Mr. Napier in the chair. The chairman, during the course of a long address, referred to the work of the society in all parts of the world, which was satisfactory in every degree. The secretary read the report, which stated that the receipts of the society for the present year amounted to 134,258*l.* 7*s.* The general expenditure, including the cost of the Canton and Hankow missions, and of the new mission in Italy, 149,201*l.* 13*s.*, and grant towards the erection of a new chapel in Paris, 1,000*l.*, making a total of 150,201*l.* 13*s.*, being 16,043*l.* 6*s.* more than the receipts. The sums promised to the jubilee fund now amounted to 173,000*l.* Thirty-two missionaries and seven wives of missionaries have been sent out by the society since the last anniversary; and the number of missionaries under the immediate direction of the society was 634; chapels and preaching places in connexion with the missions, 4,648; ministers and assistant missionaries, including 46 supernumeraries, 920; other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, and 1,457 unpaid agents as Sabbath-school teachers, 17,803; full and accredited church-members, 143,449; on trial for church membership, 18,925; scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools, 154,629; printing establishments, 8. Effectual arrangements for restricting the annual expenditure to the amount of the receipts would be adopted. The state of the missions and of the amount of good done by the

missionaries was satisfactory. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. John Scott, the Rev. Mr. Hoole, and a number of other gentlemen. The report was adopted and resolutions carried, rejoicing in the measure of success which had attended missionary operations. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The seventh annual meeting of the above society was held in Exeter Hall, on Monday, April 25th, the chair being occupied by S. Garney, Esq., M.P. The hall was crowded by the largest meeting this society has yet held in the metropolis. The Revs. John Mann and J. Colman, having conducted the opening devotions, and the chairman having spoken, a short but admirable report was read by the Rev. Robert Bushell, which gave the following statistics of the body:—Members in church fellowship, 63,674; ministers, 224; local preachers, 2,921; Sunday-school scholars, 121,233; teachers, 20,041; chapels and preaching places, 1,407; and above 5,000 persons as probationers for the fellowship of the churches. Resolutions were afterwards moved by the Revs. W. Cooke, D.D., John Guttridge, T. Haeking, James Caughey, S. S. Barton, W. R. Fuller, missionary elect to China, J. Everett, W. Reed, and J. Benson, Esq. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The total of the year's receipts were 11,585*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, towards which the London district had raised the sum of 327*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

SURREY MISSION SOCIETY.—The sixty-seventh annual meeting was held at the Congregational church, Grafton-square, Clapham, on Thursday, April 14th. The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., preached at noon. John Churchill, Esq., presided at the public meeting in the evening. The business of the mission was transacted in open committee, in the forenoon; and after the dinner, provided by the friends at Clapham, interesting statements were given by missionaries in the afternoon, and at the public meeting in the evening. The society is evidently doing a good work, through its six earnest and devoted agents. The report was read in the evening by the Rev. A. E. Lord; and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Gill, T. Davies, C. Stanford, P. H. Davison, R. Ashton, J. M. Soule, and F. Allport, Esq.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this institution took place in the large room of the London Tavern on Tuesday evening week, when Mr. Alderman Lusk presided, and said that the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, which spent 230*l.* a-month, or 2,600*l.* a-year, in doing good, and assisting 550 aged and infirm pilgrims on their way, deserved the support of the meeting. To help such a society was to imitate the Divine example of Him who went about doing good. Mr. Murphy, the secretary, read the report, which expressed regret that a society which had happily done so much good, should yet be restricted in its operations in consequence of its being so little known by the mass of the community, only a few churches rendering it assistance by collections. But twenty collections had been made for it during the year, and sums collected varied from 1*l.* to 40*l.*, about 12*l.* being the average. 1,400*l.* was contributed by 1,400 subscribers. Many subscriptions had been discontinued, owing to the death of the esteemed secretary, Mr. John Box, some of them being probably given for his sake. Notwithstanding, the committee have kept up the high pension lists; 70 candidates had been raised from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; 12 more had been elected in June last, and 10 more will be elected during the current year. There are now 520 pensioners on the charity. Mr. Jackson read the report and cash statements connected with the asylum. The society, it seems, have funds to build a new asylum, but cannot proceed until they get a plot of land, and the committee ask some benevolent individual to help them out of their difficulty. Mr. Henry Smith, of Norwich, has given the asylum two sums of 500*l.* each in Consols. The Rev. Francis Tucker, the Rev. A. Hannay, Mr. Alderman Lusk, and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, a collection was made, and the proceedings brought to a close.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The 108th annual court of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern, on Friday, for the purpose of receiving the reports, electing officers for the year ensuing, for sanctioning a slight alteration in the rules, and also electing thirty-five children from a list of 187 candidates. John Remington Mills, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the business of the meeting. The report for the past year was read by Mr. Sout, the secretary, from which we gather that the last season has been one of great trial, much sickness having prevailed in the establishment; but, happily, all the children at the school have now recovered their health. A portion of the new wing had been appropriated for an infirmary, the increasing need of which—so as to separate the unhealthy from the healthy—has forced itself upon the committee, and owing to the liberality of W. Banting, Esq., larger playgrounds had been provided for the healthful recreation of the children. The number of children in the schools on January 1, 1863, was 297, of whom 63 were admitted during the year—60 by election and 3 by purchase. The total number admitted since the foundation, in 1758, is 2,161. Only one death occurred in the institution during the past year. The financial statement was accompanied with a comparative statement of the expenses for the last twelve years, from which it appears that during the year ended there have been unusual and heavy expenses for the repairs of the house, its enclosure with iron railings, and many other items, whilst only one legacy of 19*l.* had been received during the same

period. The result unfortunately is that the year's accounts exhibit a considerable deficiency. The liabilities on the 1st January amounted to 1,284*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, whilst the balance at bankers' was only 37*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* With the greater number of children admitted into the school the house expenses will increase, and constant vigilance and activity be rendered necessary upon the part of the committee, who confidently appeal for a generous liberality on the part of the governors and subscribers generally to enable them to meet these demands. The report was unanimously adopted, and an alteration in the rules enabling the committee to substitute another day for Friday on which to take the election having been sanctioned, votes of thanks to the committee, auditors, &c., were passed, and the proceedings were brought to a close with the usual compliment to the chairman.

MAY DAY LECTURE AT STEPNEY.—The 191st May day lecture to the young at Stepney, was delivered last Sunday afternoon by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A. The new and spacious meeting-house was crowded on the occasion, and some hundreds had to go away who could not get within the doors. The preacher took for his text the words of Ruth to Naomi, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God"; and was listened to for an hour with fixed and solemn attention.

MEETINGS, &c., OF THE COMING WEEK.—This day the Bible Society's meeting is held in Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair: in the evening, the Book Society, at the London Coffee-house; and the Systematic Benevolence Society, in Exeter Hall, Lord Shaftesbury presiding. To-morrow (Thursday), City Mission (11 a.m.), Exeter Hall, Joseph Hoare; Sunday School Union (6 p.m.), Exeter Hall, Hon. A. Kinnaird; Liberation Society (6 p.m.), Freemasons' Hall, S. Morley. On Friday, Religious Tract Society (6.30 p.m.), Exeter Hall, Lord Benholme. On Monday next, British and Foreign School Society (12 noon), Borough-road, Earl Russell; Ragged School Union (6 p.m.), Exeter Hall, Earl of Shaftesbury; Irish Evangelical Society (6.30), Poultry Chapel, J. Crossley, Esq. The Congregational Union will commence its session at the Poultry Chapel (9.30 a.m.), the Rev. H. Allon presiding. In connection with the London Missionary Society, the Rev. W. Arthur will preach to the young in the Weigh House Chapel, on Monday evening (7 p.m.), and sermons will be preached at Surrey Chapel, on Wednesday, at 10.30 a.m., by the Rev. R. W. Dale; and at 7 p.m., in the Tabernacle, by Rev. J. Parsons. The meeting of the Home Missionary Society takes place at the Poultry Chapel, on Tuesday (6.30 p.m.), S. Morley, Esq., in the chair.

Correspondence.

CHURCH-RATES IN BETHNAL-GREEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In connection with the introduction into the House of Commons of Sir Roundell Palmer's "Church-Building and New Parishes Act," I wish to call your attention and that of your readers to the fact that in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, we are saddled with a Church-rate in a manner which leaves us as ratepayers no remedy at all unless the House of Commons can be induced to repeal the act which now authorises its collection and enforcement. This act was passed in 1845, and it is set forth in the preamble that "all garden pennies, small tithes, and sundry other charges should be extinguished, and "it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the churchwardens for the time being to make a rate, to be called the composition rate," upon all houses, &c., &c., for raising from time to time the annual sum of 400*l.* (the sum fixed for the salary of the rector) "and such further sum of money as shall be necessary for maintaining Divine worship in the parish church, and for repairing and keeping in repair the said church." In default of payment, the act authorises the issue of a warrant of distress, the goods so seized to be appraised and sold.

Now, Sir, during the last few days facts have transpired which show that this act is not an obsolete one. Having a conscientious objection to the support of any religious institution in any other way than voluntary subscription, I declined to contribute to this "composition rate," and after many entreaties and warnings from the collectors, my goods and chattels were laid hold of, and are even now awaiting the appraisal and sale as aforesaid.

I trust that by giving this publicity in your columns it may help to stimulate earnest attention to the subject of Church-rates in general, as also to the extension of Church-rates which the "New Parishes Act" of the Attorney-General seems to render possible.

Yours respectfully,

W. PAYNE.

14, Charles-terrace, Bishop's-road, Victoria-park, N.E., April 30, 1864.

CHAPEL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your correspondents who have recently advertised on the recent appointment by a committee of a minister at Aston Park Chapel, Birmingham, appear to me to be unreasonable in their complaints. It is of little importance whether the appointment in question is or is not in accordance with what are styled "Congregational" principles. The question is, can it be shown to be contrary to the principles and precepts of the New Testament? It seems to me they have quite failed to show that such is the case; and that Mr. Vince put the matter most clearly and unanswerably when he said, "The people would choose their minister in choosing their chapel," or in other words, they would be at liberty to "take both or refuse them."

The law for which your correspondents contend may, it would appear, be summarily expressed thus:—Whenever a person, or a number of persons, erect a place of worship, they have no right to retain, as its proprietors, any control over its subsequent management and

arrangements, which they are bound forthwith to hand over to such persons as may think proper (possibly without having contributed a single penny towards the erection of the place,) to form themselves into a church there. Such a principle is surely opposed both to justice and common sense, which would naturally dictate that those who erect a place of worship are perfectly at liberty to do as they please with their own property, and to make what arrangements they may think best for its subsequent management and control. Those who hold the "Congregational" principles contended for by "Noncon." and T. W., are of course quite at liberty to carry them out, but should not be too hasty in condemning those who think differently. It is easy to imagine how mischievously such principles might sometimes work—as, for example, in the erection of missionary chapels in heathen lands; but if they are part of the law of the New Testament, as your correspondents would seem to imagine, they must of course be carried out there as well as at home.

The fact is, we are too apt in these matters to be governed by prejudice and to "go beyond what is written," instead of candidly endeavouring to ascertain and adopt whatever system seems likely on the whole to work best. My own impression is that, when a chapel is erected, it would be best to hand it over to the absolute control of a body of carefully-selected trustees, avoiding anything in the shape of doctrinal trust-deeds. We should thus escape a good deal of that litigation respecting religious matters before civil courts, of which your correspondent "G. D. F.," so justly complains. In most cases such trustees would be likely to pay a reasonable degree of deference to the feelings and wishes of the congregation in regard to the appointment of a minister, &c.

In regard to this special matter, by the way, one cannot forbear animadverting on the want of wisdom and foresight shown in the way such appointments are commonly made among us, without any limit whatever being assigned as to the period over which the invitation to the pastorate is to extend. Very many churches suffer most grievously from the fact that their ministers, who may have been at one time, for a longer or shorter period, acceptable and useful, have long outlived both their acceptability and usefulness, and yet persist in retaining their pastorates. The remedy for this would seem plain. Ministers should only be invited for definite periods, say for three or five years, with the understanding moreover, that they should resign at any time at the call of a decided majority of the church; and the congregation should make regular contributions towards a retiring fund. We might gather some valuable hints from the Wesleyan system in these matters.

Yours respectfully,
L.

Nailsworth, April 25th, 1864.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION BY SWISS ROMAN CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Switzerland is regarded by many as a land of liberty; but it is far from being so. The Jews are deprived of all rights, both civil and religious, in the benighted cantons of primitive Switzerland. France at the present time refuses to sign an international treaty of commerce with Switzerland, chiefly on account of the mode in which the Jews are treated in Argovie, Schuytz, Unterwald, and Uri—Holland has declined a treaty for the same reason. But it is not only the Jews who are persecuted by the Roman Catholic cantons. Christians who belong to Protestant denominations are subjected to similar persecutions.

Some time since the Church journals of England boasted of the great liberality of the Government of Lucerne, who had allowed an English church in their capital! I can assure the boasters that greater bigots never existed than are the members of the Grand Council of Lucerne. The permission was granted through fear, and not from love. Lucerne flourishes by its annual influx of English tourists, and the refusal would have affected the breeches' pockets of a host of innkeepers, guides, toy-makers, &c. What has this liberal Canton of Lucerne just done? Why, Sir, it has perpetrated a deed that puts in the shade the Papal kidnapping of the child Mortara. Read the following paragraph copied from the *Lausanne Gazette* of yesterday. I give the very punctuation of the Protestant editor, regretting that his only comment on such atrocity is confined to two (!) Is Lausanne dumb? Has the city of Farel the Reformed nothing to say beyond a printer's (!)?

"LUCERNE.—Last week the Anabaptist Anthony Lauber, of Marbac, in this canton, who had refused the demand of the State Council (*Conseil d'Etat*) to baptize his youngest child, had his house invaded by the agents of the police, who by order of the municipality took from him all his children, five in number! The inhabitants of the parish celebrated this sad event by the firing of mortars!"

But this is not all; this poor and honest, and conscientious Baptist is condemned to contain law expenses, and as he will not pay them, his property is to be sold and he is threatened with a prison. And this is the nineteenth century! I have just read an attack on Mr. Judge Payne, and other Middlesex magistrates, because they have voted against the admission to some prison of the Catholic priest. But allow me to ask if the treatment of poor Anthony Lauber may not be pleaded in justification of Mr. Payne and his friends? It is very fine to talk of Protestant bigotry and of the godly Evangelicals of Islington. What are the doings of those very priests who are demanding an entrance into our prisons and workhouses? The answer is to be found in the persecution of the Baptist Anthony Lauber of Marbac; and the priests of Rome are not alone in this infamy—a lay council does their bidding, and lay inhabitants celebrate the triumph of bigotry by the firing of mortars.

But shall Anthony Lauber be persecuted to death? Will the voice that was raised against the persecution of the Medici by the late Grand Duke of Tuscany, be silent on a much worse case? I know my countrymen too well to believe it.

The Swiss Federal Charter declares that "liberte des cultes" is allowed to every Swiss. But unhappily in this, as in other instances, Federal authority is set at defiance by cantonal legislation. The authorities at Berne must be appealed to—they have the power in their hands if they choose to exert it. Should they hold back, England, Protestant England, must raise her voice in public meetings, in her liberal journals and in her pulpits. The Popish bigots of Lucerne must be made to

feel their littleness, and be taught that the faith which has produced a Robert Hall, a Foster, and myriads of other illustrious men, shall not be trampled under foot.

I have just returned from Italy, and what a contrast does that country (I mean Victor Emanuel's kingdom) present to Switzerland, republican Switzerland, the country of William Tell! In Italy all is free—the press is unshackled—passports are abolished, and no policeman invades the domicile of the stranger to demand five francs for a permission to reside (*permis de séjour*), as is the case in free Switzerland. Religion too is free. In Florence there are three churches where our language is used, and the French Calvinists, the German Lutherans, the Plymouth Brethren, the Waldenses, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Reformed Italian have all their places of worship. And these different communities are not merely permitted, but they are protected by the Government. It was not so under the old régimes in the annexed provinces. Now, even in Bologna, a city once famed for its bigotry and intolerance, we find flourishing Protestant churches. How long is Switzerland to remain in the background?

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
AN ENGLISH RESIDENT.
Canton du Valais, April 28, 1864.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On Thursday, in answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord WODEHOUSE said that there was no official information with regard to orders given on the subject of the burial of the dead in India, but private information had been received at the India-office that the Governor-General had sanctioned a prohibition of the casting of corpses into the Hooghly river, and provision made for burying the bodies of natives. No step had been taken towards removing the seat of Government in India from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces.

PUNISHMENT OF RAPE.

On the motion for the third reading of the Punishment of Rape Bill, Lord WODEHOUSE moved an amendment making the corporal punishment for the offence discretionary instead of compulsory. This view was supported by the LORD CHANCELLOR and opposed by Earl GREY, and on a division the amendment was carried by 55 to 22, and the bill so amended read a third time.

THE GREEK CHAIR AT OXFORD.

On the second reading of the Regius Professorship of Greek (Oxford) Bill, the Earl of DERBY, without opposing the bill, as the University of Oxford was willing to have it passed, stated that he entertained objections to the course pursued, as it would render it necessary that the Professor of Greek should be a clergyman; thus causing a practical limitation of an office which had been held in former years by laymen eminent as scholars, of whom Porson was one. The proposed provision might at times work inconvenience.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to remunerating Professor Jowett by a piece of Church preferment, though he admitted he ought to have a fair payment for his labours.

The LORD CHANCELLOR answered the objections raised by Lord Derby. As to the apprehended exclusion of a layman from the chair, he believed it had never been held by a layman from the time it was first instituted to the present day. Should the Crown hereafter wish to appoint a layman, he thought the University would not object to make a provision for him. And whenever the University should make a permanent endowment for the Professorship, to the amount of 600*l.* a-year, he was ready to introduce a clause placing the canonry at the disposal of that body.

After some discussion, in which Lord Harrowby, Lord Grey, and Lord Carnarvon took part,

The Bishop of LONDON said he believed if the bill passed there would be no difficulty in finding clergymen fully qualified to fill the Professor's chair. The best Greek scholars of past times had been clergymen. As the legislation of Parliament had caused the present difficulty by depriving Christ Church College of the means of endowing the Greek Professor, legislation was bound to provide the remedy.

The bill was then read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

THE MERSEY STEAM-RAMS.

On Friday the Earl of DERBY called attention to the seizure of the steam-rams in the Mersey, and moved for papers relating thereto. The conduct of the Government in the matter had, he said, been distinguished by arbitrariness, vexatiousness, and even illegality. He went through the circumstances attending the seizure, and strongly condemned the whole proceeding, contending that the fact that Mr. Laird was a Conservative and had beaten a supporter of the Government at Birkenhead had much to do with it. He alluded to the forged report of Mr. Mallory, and described it as a clumsy and palpable forgery. It was first published in the Government organs at Washington, and had been sent over here as an authentic document. Its effect was to cause the information against Messrs. Laird in the matter of the rams to be filed immediately. He thought there ought to be some strong expression of disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Seward in the matter.

Lord RUSSELL said the Government had been guided in all these transactions by one principle. It was their duty to this country to maintain peace with the United States, with which they had lived in amity for nearly eighty years. The proceedings of Messrs. Laird, he asserted, tended to involve this country in

war, and this the interposition of the Government had prevented. There could be no doubt the Confederate States had agents in this country and France provided with means of building vessels of war. That this should be the case, considering the struggle in which they were engaged, gave him no surprise; but he was surprised that British subjects, in defiance of her Majesty's proclamation, should do anything calculated to plunge this country into war. He admitted he had felt some apprehension of such proceedings giving the United States just cause for hostilities. It was evident from the very construction of these vessels that they were to be used as war ships. It required no legal acuteness to define their character, and he felt no regret that they had been detained. Indeed, he was convinced that the course taken was necessary to the preservation of peace. In that course he felt quite justified, as he had good reason to believe that had not the Government interfered, the vessels would have passed into the possession of the Southern States, and been employed against the commerce of the Federation.

Lord CHELMSFORD reviewed various points of the correspondence, and argued, from the facts and dates, that the Government had seized and detained the vessels without sufficient evidence, and therefore illegally.

The Duke of ARGYLL regretted that Lord Chelmsford should have prejudged a case that might yet come before the House in another form, and which he might have to decide in a judicial capacity. The question was not one of mere administration, but of international policy, in which the Government had to defend the neutrality of the country.

After a few words in explanation, Lord DERBY said he would not press for the production of the papers.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to nine o'clock.

On Monday, their lordships sat but a short time, the only business done being the passing of the High Court of Bombay Bill through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMUTATION OF CHURCH-RATES.

On Wednesday, on the order for the second reading of the Church-rates Commutation Bill,

Mr. HADFIELD raised an objection to the bill upon a point of order, with reference to the rules of the House, which was not sustained by the chair; and

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the bill. After stating its principle—that of removing all personal liability in respect to Church-rates, and making them a charge upon real property, to be paid by the owner through the occupier—and after explaining the machinery he proposed for the collection and administration of the fund, he entered very fully into the reasons which had induced him, notwithstanding the present position of the Church-rate question, to persevere in this measure. His intention was, he said, if the bill was read a second time, to have it referred to a select committee, in order that its provisions, to which he was not wedded, might be carefully examined, and adapted to the carrying out of its principle and its object, the settlement of the question.

Sir C. DOUGLAS said he thought the majority of the House had come to the determination not to deal with this question in the present Parliament. He regretted the position in which the question was placed, because the subject of Church-rates would be warmly discussed upon all the hustings in the country at the next general election. Giving the hon. member for North Warwickshire all credit for consistency, and an earnest desire to carry out what he believed to be a measure of relief, it was to be regretted that it was not in the power of members on that side of the House to accept the measure now proposed. As long as the question was discussed without the introduction of party feeling, and while reason alone was brought to bear upon it, the chance of a settlement was becoming more and more probable, as the majorities in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were continually increasing. Unfortunately, however, it had not been possible to form a Government which was united upon the question of Church-rates; and while it was made a party question on the other side of the House, there was a want of that combined action on the Ministerial side which was required to bring the matter to a final conclusion. The bill, or one similar in its principles, had been brought forward last year, but it did not obtain the support of the hon. gentleman's own friends; and the absence upon the present occasion of the right hon. gentleman the leader on that side, and of his friends, was a proof that they did not incline favourably to this measure as a solution of the vexed question. In his opinion, there was but one course for them to pursue with regard to Church-rates, and that was not to attempt to deal either directly or indirectly with that subject in the present Parliament, but to fight the battle upon the hustings at the next general election. He hoped that the Government which should be in power when the new Parliament was sitting would then take up the subject, as he thought it was one which it properly belonged to the Government to deal with. (Hear, hear.) The question of Church-rates could be settled in no other way than total abolition—(Hear, hear)—and therefore, without attempting to discuss the nature of this bill, he should simply move that it be read a second time on that day six months.

Lord ENFIELD seconded the amendment.

Mr. SALT supported the second reading of the bill, because he was favourable to any reasonable attempt to settle this difficult question; but he could not pledge himself to it in a future stage. Something had been said about there being a Church party in that House. He would regret if there were a party so called in distinction to others, but if such a party did exist, it had been created by the action of the opponents of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) And what would be the position of a party so created? It would be the advocate and promoter of a moderate reform as opposed to what had been styled by a high authority a revolutionary measure. It would become the advocate of all the landowners of the country in defending the local rights and privileges of the 6,000 or 8,000 parishes of England, and it might become the special advocate of a Church which, whatever were its defects in regard to expansion and adaptation, was one of the best, the most enlightened, and the most effective church systems ever established. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman ROSE said that if he had entertained any doubt as to the vote he ought to give upon the present occasion it would have been removed by the speech of the hon. baronet who moved the amendment. The hon. baronet had told them that he and his friends were content to let this question remain as it was during the continuance of the present Parliament, which had determined to maintain Church-rates, but that they intended to resort to a general agitation at the hustings. (Hear, hear.) The policy of those gentlemen was quite intelligible. It was a policy whereby a minority, by a system of complete organisation, could exercise a terrorism over the country in order to coerce the majority to accept their views. (Hear, hear.)

Lord FERMOY said that the true solution of the difficulty was total abolition, and if that were carried he had no doubt that the Church of England would not suffer, but would rather benefit from having to depend upon the voluntary principle.

Mr. R. LONG referred to the honest efforts that had been made by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Sotherton Estcourt to settle the question by compromise. The present Government had not the courage to bring forward any measure of its own, nor even to father the proposition of the hon. baronet the member for Tavistock, although a continued delay in the settlement of this question was a positive disgrace to the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LOCKE also thought the Government ought to deal with this question. There was but one way of dealing with it, and the conclusion of the country was that to which the House must also come—total abolition. ("Hear," and "No.") No doubt some members of the Government entertained modified views upon the subject of total abolition, and therefore it was that the Government did not introduce a bill. But the matter had been discussed over and over again, all compromises had been met by a negative, and there was but the one solution to the difficulty. The bill now offered was not a compromise in any sense.

Lord J. MANNERS, giving full credit to Mr. Newdegate for the great pains he had taken in the preparation of the bill, suggested to him whether he had the least hope of its settling the question, and counselled him to rest satisfied with having directed the attention of the country to its principle and main provisions, and to withdraw the bill.

Sir C. WOOD entirely concurred in every encomium that had been bestowed upon the trouble which the hon. member who had brought in the bill had taken in reference to the question of Church-rates, though he could not agree with the bill itself. He believed it to be open to the objection which was urged against a similar measure by his right hon. friend the Secretary for the Home Department—namely, that it would be ineffectual in providing a settlement of the question. He was fully persuaded that it would be better if they did not pursue the discussion on the subject during the present Parliament, or, at all events, during the present session. It was a legitimate subject for the country to consider, and it would no doubt be dwelt upon at the hustings. He hoped, therefore, that the question would not be pressed to a division.

Sir J. FERGUSSON thought that the speech of the right hon. baronet who had just sat down afforded to the House and to the country but little prospect of a solution of this vexed question—(Hear, hear)—which had occasioned so much ill blood in times past, and which he regarded as one of the most unfortunate subjects to make choice of for dispute. (Hear, hear.) He approved the principle which the bill would introduce, because it had been tried in Scotland with very favourable results.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the second reading	60
For the amendment	160
Majority for the amendment	—100

Sir J. HAY, in moving the second reading of the Bank-notes (Scotland) Bill, shortly explained its object—namely, to enable all persons carrying on the business of bankers in Scotland to issue their own notes against their bullion in their coffers. Mr. BLACK moved to defer the second reading for six months. After considerable discussion and opposition, the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. MASSEY brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into this subject, which announced the conclusion of the committee to be that the seat of the Under-Secretary last appointed had not been vacated.

The House adjourned, ten minutes to six.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Hopwood, Sir G.

GREY said that her Majesty's Government saw no ground for proposing a conference of European Powers on American affairs, and they were of opinion that the United States would not concur in such a proposition if it were made.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

In answer to Mr. Heygate, Mr. COWPER said it had been determined by her Majesty's Government to propose an estimate for the purpose of erecting a National Gallery on the site in the rear of Burlington House.

THE TUSCALOOSA.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. PEACOCK drew attention to the case of the Tuscaloosa. He stated that a Federal vessel having been captured by Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, was converted into a ship of war, and called a tender to his own vessel. This ship, the Tuscaloosa, put into the Cape for repairs; a question arose whether she was a prize brought in by the Alabama or only a tender, as in the former case her being brought into a neutral port would be a breach of international law. He contended that the instructions sent out by her Majesty's Government to the Cape, to the effect that the Tuscaloosa ought to be treated as an illegal capture and restored to her owners, were wholly opposed to international law, and were only issued in deference to the demand of the American Minister in this country. He argued from authority that it was quite competent to naval commanders to equip vessels captured by them as ships of war. He moved a resolution to the effect that the instructions sent out were at variance with the principles of international law.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the question being whether the Tuscaloosa when she first arrived at the Cape was a prize or a vessel of war, it was clear that it was a mere pretence that she was a vessel of war; for she actually had her cargo of wool on board of her, and neither mounted sufficient guns nor was sufficiently manned for war-like purposes. Therefore she ought not to have been admitted into British waters. However, on the first occasion the Tuscaloosa was treated as a ship of war by the authorities at the Cape. He next argued that the instructions sent out by her Majesty's Government to the Cape were in conformity with international law, as they simply vindicated the right of a neutral state to detain a captured vessel brought into its ports, and to restore her to her owner.

The debate was continued at great length by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. J. Powell, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Neate, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Denman, Mr. Bovill, the Attorney-General, and Sir Hugh Cairns.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:	
For the amendment	185
Against	219
Majority against	—34

The result was received with cheers.

The House then went into committee upon the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

The remaining orders and motions were disposed of, and the House then adjourned, at a few minutes past two o'clock.

THE CONFERENCE.

On Friday, Mr. DISRAELI asked whether the Conference was adjourned to any particular day. Sir GEORGE GREY was not able to say on what day the Conference would reassemble. It had not been adjourned *sine die*. In reply to Mr. Horsman, Sir G. GREY said he was not prepared to state the cause of adjournment.

SALMON FISHERIES.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. T. G. BARING stated, in reply to Mr. P. Wyndham, that the Government hoped to be able to bring in a bill this session to amend the Salmon Fisheries Act (1861).

CASE OF MR. BEWICKE.

Mr. H. BERKELEY then brought forward the case of Mr. Bewicke, of Threepwood Hall. That gentleman had been convicted on false testimony of having feloniously fired a pistol at certain sheriff's officers. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and his goods were confiscated to the Crown. After some time the truth became known, and he was pardoned. But he had suffered greatly, both mentally and physically, and by the confiscation of his goods. Mr. Berkeley moved that the House would on Monday resolve itself into a committee to consider what compensation should be awarded to Mr. Bewicke. Sir G. GREY opposed the motion. This case was no doubt one to excite sympathy, but to take the course proposed would be to lay down a principle of far wider application than this individual case. He had no objection to a select committee of inquiry into the injury sustained by Mr. Bewicke by the sale of his goods. An animated debate followed. On the division on the formal motion as to whether the amendment of Mr. Berkeley should be put, the numbers were—for putting the amendment, 120; against it, 118. The amendment was then put as a substantive motion, when Sir G. GREY moved as an amendment that the petition of Mr. Bewicke be referred to a select committee. Mr. DISRAELI strongly denounced this course, and a smart discussion ensued, after which, on a division, Sir G. Grey's amendment was carried by 148 votes to 100.

CLIMBING BOYS.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR then called attention to the systematic violation of the act prohibiting the employment of children in sweeping chimneys. He sketched the legislation on the subject, and then adduced evidence of the extent to which the law was broken. He asked the Government if they intended to introduce a bill on the subject. Sir G. GREY

said the attention of the Government had been called to the matter. A bill would shortly be introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

PENSIONS TO COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Mr. B. COCHRANE called attention to the operation of certain acts which prevented the governors of some colonies from receiving pensions. He argued that the exemption in regard to these governors ought to be put an end to. Mr. CARDWELL said the subject had engaged the attention of his predecessors at the Colonial Office, and a communication had been addressed to the Treasury on the subject. To that communication no answer had yet been received. He hoped before long to be able to announce the decision of the Government on the subject. After some further discussion, the matter dropped.

THE PATENT-OFFICE QUESTION OF ORDER.

Mr. DILLWYN then called attention to the condition of the Patent Office and the Patent Museum. He contended that great alterations were required in these departments, and urged that they should be concentrated in one building. After some discussion the matter dropped.

The SPEAKER then put the question that he do leave the chair, declaring that the "Ayes" had it, and, while Sir H. Verney, who had risen to ask a question, was on his legs, he left the chair. Mr. OSBORNE protested against the chairman taking the chair under these circumstances, and moved that he report progress. This motion having been agreed to, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. OSBORNE renewed his protest, and a discussion arose upon the point of order whether Sir H. Verney had risen before the Speaker declared the question carried. The SPEAKER maintained that the course he had pursued was in strict conformity with order, and after a short conversation, the House acquiesced in this view.

The Penal Servitude Acts Amendment Bill, as amended in the committee, was then considered. Various amendments, verbal and otherwise, of which notice had been given, underwent much consideration, some being adopted and others rejected.

The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill likewise received certain amendments on the report.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes past one o'clock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

On Monday, Mr. LAYARD said, in reply to Sir J. Elphinstone, that no opinion had been expressed by the Government upon the communication of Mr. Seward as to the forged report of Mr. Mallory.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Lord C. PAGET said that the Channel fleet was in the Downs, and could be ready in twenty-four hours to go to any part of the world. (Cheers.) Lord R. CEIL wished for information as to the movements of the Austrian fleet. Mr. LAYARD asked the noble lord to put his question on the paper, when it would be answered.

In reply to Mr. Walpole, Sir G. GREY said it was intended to bring in a bill to amend the Act of 1838 as to Under-Secretaries of State in the House of Commons.

THE BUDGET.

On the consideration of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, as amended, after some explanations in answer to questions from Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Henley, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to an amendment on clause 5 by which refreshment-house keepers who took out occasional licences would be subjected to the same supervision as the holders of other licences. He also consented to the addition of words to the clause as to penalties by which the mode of recovering penalties would be more distinctly defined.

Mr. MALINS proposed an amendment to clause 12. That clause proposed to subject to an *ad valorem* duty policies of insurance the subject of marriage settlements. He sought to omit certain words by which this proposal would be negated. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, which he contended was opposed to all principles of justice. After some discussion, the amendment was negated by 161 votes to 124.

On schedule A of the bill, Mr. J. B. SMITH moved that the sugar-duties be granted for one year only. His object was that on an early opportunity the mode of levying the duty, whether on a uniform basis or by a system of classification, should be considered. He contended that under the present system of classification a gigantic monopoly had sprung up to the detriment of the consumer. Mr. LEATHAM seconded the amendment. He found no fault with the decision arrived at by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he thought the system of classification was one which ought to be reconsidered. A lengthy discussion followed, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, and justified the system of classification. On a division, the amendment was negated by 14 votes to 97. After some further consideration, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. COX called attention to the proposed enclosure of recreation grounds at Chigwell, and asked for information thereupon. Mr. PEEL said full effect would be given to the recommendations of the Act on the subject as to the provision of recreation grounds.

The House then went into committee of supply on the navy estimates, and took up the consideration of vote 11. After a long discussion the vote, with the deduction of 5,000*l.* for the Malta dock, was agreed to. The House then resumed.

The House adjourned at sixteen minutes past one.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. G. B. BUBIER.

The announcement recently made, that the Rev. G. B. Bubier had accepted an invitation to become the theological tutor of Spring-hill College, has been received in Manchester and the immediate neighbourhood with deep and general regret that one so highly gifted should be removed from the important position he has held, during the past ten years, with signal credit to himself and advantage to the denomination with which he is connected. At the same time, the conviction has been widely entertained that the rev. gentleman is pre-eminently fitted by culture, theological attainments, liberality of sentiment and feeling, and extensive acquaintance with literature, for the important work of superintending the training of ministers for the churches, to which he has been called. On Monday last, May 2nd, a number of gentlemen unconnected with the church to which he has ministered, assembled in the large room of the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, to give expression to these feelings and convictions, and to testify their personal regard for Mr. Bubier as a friend. Sir James Watts presided.

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, on behalf of upwards of 40 subscribers, made the presentation, which consisted of a large quarto edition of the Holy Scriptures, handsomely bound in morocco, with morocco cover; the Latin edition of the Works of Calvin, in folio; the Benedictine edition of the Works of Augustine; the Works of Chrysostom; the Encyclopædia Britannica in twenty-one vols., bound in half Russia; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography; Milman's "History of Christianity" and "History of the Jews;" "Mills's Logic;" Mansel's "Metaphysics;" "Bampton Lectures;" and "Prolegomena;" Sir Wm. Hamilton's "Lectures on Metaphysics;" Logic and Discussions; Elliott's Commentaries; Spedding's "Bacon," and other Works, in all about eighty volumes. In the Bible was placed the following inscription, which was splendidly illuminated:—

Presented, with a number of other books, to the Rev. G. B. Bubier, at the close of his ministry in Lancashire, by a few ministers and gentlemen, who desire thus to express their sincere attachment to him as a friend; their confidence in him as a teacher of the Gospel; their grateful sense of his services to the various religious and denominational institutions of the country; and their hearty wishes for his happiness and success in the important position he is about to occupy as Theological Tutor of Spring-hill College.

To this were appended, among others, the names of Sir James Watts, Sir Elkanah Armitage, Rev. James Gwyther, A. Haworth, Esq., Rev. R. M. Davies, G. Kingsley, Esq., Rev. A. Clarke, John Goodier, Esq., Professor Henry Rogers, Rev. H. W. Parkinson, Professor Newth, Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, J. Haworth, Esq., Rev. Watson Smith, Councillor Rumney, Rev. T. Green, B.A., Professor Hall, Rev. G. Brown, Henry Lee, Esq., Jas. Sidebottom, Esq., W. Hinners, Esq., W. Armitage, Esq., N. Sutcliffe, Esq., Thos. Barnes, Esq., M.P., Jos. Thompson, Esq., Rev. J. G. Rogers, and Rev. W. H. Davison.

In the course of an eloquent address, Mr. Rogers made appropriate references to the personal character of Mr. Bubier, his love of truth, his independence of judgment, his fidelity to convictions, his broad and genial sympathies, his freedom from bigotry, his amiability of temper, the wisdom and prudence of his counsels in the committees of the Lancashire Independent College, County Union, and other institutions; the varied services he had rendered to his denomination by voice and pen; and his general readiness to undertake even the humblest duties for the advantage of the general interests of the churches. Special reference was also made to the noble self-sacrifice with which he had laboured to found a new church at Eccles, to which had been transferred several of the most deeply attached members of his church at Hope Chapel, and the most generous and liberal of its supporters; and, also, to the interest he had taken, and the liability he had incurred in connection with others, in the erection of the new chapel at Lytham. He assured Mr. Bubier that he would carry with him to his new position the fervent esteem and confidence of all the brethren who had been associated with him in Congregational work in Lancashire, and that their fervent prayers would ascend to heaven, that his success might equal their earnest desires and hopes.

Other addresses were delivered, all expressive of hearty attachment to Mr. Bubier and interest in his future collegiate labours by Sir Elkanah Armitage, Professor Henry Rogers, Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, Rev. H. W. Parkinson, Rev. J. Gwyther, A. Haworth, Esq., Rev. R. M. Davies, Councillor Rumney, Sir James Watts, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Bubier responded with deep feeling to these manifold and spontaneous expressions of regard, and assured his friends that he could never forget their generous sympathy and kindness, and that the recollection of that day would greatly encourage him in entering upon his new and responsible labours in the service of his Master, and solace and support him under whatever difficulties or disappointments he might be called to bear in his future career.

We believe the congregation to which Mr. Bubier was ministering intend giving suitable expression to their sense of the great loss they have sustained by his removal at a special meeting on Thursday next. It cannot but be gratifying to the friends of Spring-hill College to know that they have secured the services of a man of such high and varied attainments, who has attached to himself so many friends

in the first rank of the denomination, and whose loss is so deeply deplored in Manchester and the adjoining districts. We fervently hope that a long and honourable career as a Professor of Theology may in the providence of Heaven be allotted to him; and that in a ministry deeply imbued with love of the truth as it is in Jesus and eminently successful in its proclamation, the wisdom of their choice may be abundantly justified and his usefulness greatly extended.

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

According to an official announcement at Copenhagen, May 2, 5.11 p.m., Field-Marshal Wrangel has despatched eleven citizens to Prussia, to be detained as hostages until the payment of the war contribution of 100,000 Prussian thalers. This the inhabitants refuse to pay, preferring rather to be plundered.

The whole of Jutland, except that part north of Lyon Fiord, is in the possession of the allies.

VIENNA, May 2 (Evening).

The semi-official *General Correspondenz* of Vienna says:—"The mission of the Austrian and Prussian representatives at the conference is to obtain from Denmark a satisfactory indemnity for the damage done to German shipping and commerce, and likewise a full guarantee against any future recurrence of the same."

It is stated that there is no intention to despatch the Austrian fleet to the Baltic, and that no resolution to that effect has been adopted by the Cabinet Council.

The semi-official journal at Berlin states that the two great Powers of Germany have not offered hitherto to relinquish the possession of Jutland, either on the suspension of the blockade or the evacuation of Alesen. They have declared themselves ready to make concessions respecting the possession of Jutland should an armistice be concluded comprising the suspension of the blockade, the surrender of the captured vessels, and the evacuation of the Schleswig island.

AMERICA.

(Per the Peruvian, via Greenock.)

NEW YORK, April 22 (Evening).

The Government has stopped the transmission of news from Virginia. It is supposed that Lee or Grant has commenced moving. Deserters report Longstreet to be moving down the Shenandoah Valley, and state that Lee's army has received ten days' rations for a forward movement. General Grant has left for the front, and Burnside has gone to Fort Monroe.

Further Red River advices confirm the news of Banks's defeat, but state that the engagement was renewed the following day, when the Confederates were routed with heavy loss. The Confederate Generals Morton, Pearson, and Green were reported killed. Banks had countermanded the order to retreat to Alexandria. The Federal fleet, which had advanced to within eighty miles of Shreveport, had been ordered to return. While on its way down the Confederates attacked the fleet, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Confederates were repulsed on the 17th in the land attack upon Fort Gray, Plymouth, North Carolina. Advice to the 18th report that a Confederate ram had sunk three Federal gunboats at Plymouth. It was expected that the Federals would be compelled to evacuate Plymouth, but would be able to hold Newbern.

Large numbers of Federal troops were returning from Port Royal to Fort Monroe.

Some accounts state that General Forrest is moving into Mississippi, others that he is marching towards Memphis. Guerrillas had burned the greater portion of Hickman, Kentucky.

The Governors of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, are in Washington, urging President Lincoln to call out two hundred thousand six months' volunteers. The Governor of New York had tendered the service of the State Militia for the defence of the forts around New York and the frontier.

NEW YORK, April 23 (Morning).

The Federals have evacuated Pilatka, Florida. Another Federal transport had been sunk by torpedoes in St. John's River, Florida.

The Governor of New York had urged the Legislature to reconsider its resolution to pay the interest of the State debt in currency.

Advices from New Orleans to the 16th inst. confirm General Banks's defeat near Shreveport, but do not mention his reported victory on the following day.

Further advices from Plymouth confirm the report of the sinking of three Federal gunboats. The Confederate ram has now possessions of the river below Plymouth, cutting off communication with the garrison of that place. The garrison was well provisioned, and it was supposed can hold the position. Several gunboats had left Fort Monroe for Plymouth to assist the Federals.

Money continues tight, but the stringency of the market was gradually abating. Gold declined yesterday to 65, but had since advanced to 75 premium, under war rumours and on account of the Government broker ceasing to sell gold.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night there was no business of importance. Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

THE AUSTRIAN FLEET.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, Sir G. GREY said that some Austrian ships of war were in the Downs, and others were on their way to join them. The Austrian Government had given the most distinct assurance to her Majesty's Government that for the present the only orders given to the commander of the squadron was to cruise in the North Sea, to protect German commerce, and to prevent the blockade of the Elbe and the Weser. The Channel fleet was in the Downs, and the Admiral was fully informed of the movements of the Austrian squadron. He (Sir G. Grey) declined to say what orders had been given to the Channel fleet in the event of additional orders of a different character being given to the Austrian squadron.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. W. EWART moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of maintaining the punishment of death. He brought forward the motion with a view of attaining a certainty of punishment. At present we seemed only to have executions for occasional murders. He reviewed the course of legislation on the question, and pointed out the many cases where the lives of convicts had been spared. In the case of Hall it was avowed that his life was spared on account of the manifestation of popular sympathy. He contended that a law was no longer maintainable when popular feeling was allowed to dictate the decision. He pointed out the countries in which capital punishment had been abolished, and concluded a forcible speech by moving his resolution. Mr. DENMAN seconded the motion. He believed that the punishment of death had the effect not of diminishing but of increasing crime. It had also the effect of making juries unwilling to convict. Some remarkable cases of this kind he quoted. Then capital punishment tendered to brutalise the people, and altogether he thought the subject was one which should be inquired into by a select committee. Lord H. LENNOX moved as an amendment, "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operations of the laws relating to capital punishment." He did not propose this to advocate the abolition of capital punishment, but to show the operation of the laws relating to that punishment. This he did, detailing a number of cases where there had been manifest failures of justice, owing to the unwillingness of juries to convict in cases of murder. He also pointed out the anomaly of inflicting the same punishment for cool, premeditated murder and for murder committed in a hasty moment under great provocation. Mr. MITFORD seconded the amendment. Alderman ROSE considered that capital punishment had a deterring effect upon the criminal classes. Mr. NEATE thought an alteration of the law was necessary, and hoped the subject would be thoroughly investigated. Sir G. GREY believed that if death punishments were abolished one of the securities which now fenced round human life would be removed. There might be reason for inquiry into the anomalies of the law on the subject, but he thought that inquiry should be conducted by a royal commission, and not by a select committee. While, therefore, he could not vote for the motion or the amendment, he was prepared to agree to the issue of a royal commission of inquiry. Mr. BRIGHT would have preferred a committee to a commission, but as the latter was offered he counselled its acceptance. He most strongly denied that the punishment of death afforded any security for human life. The security for human life depended upon the reverence for human life, and that reverence capital punishment helped to destroy. In a masterly speech he demonstrated the inutility and barbarity of death punishments, and expressed a strong hope that in this Parliament they would be abolished. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Roebuck, Sir F. Crossley, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. Hibbert, and Mr. Maguire took part. Mr. EWART withdrew his motion, and Lord H. Lennox withdrew his amendment, and it was agreed that a Royal commission on the subject should be issued.

Several measures having been advanced a stage, the House was counted out at five minutes past one o'clock, when engaged in committee on the Partnership Law Amendment Bill.

Yesterday morning the Princess of Wales held a drawing-room on the part of her Majesty the Queen, at St. James's Palace. The number of presentations was considerable. The Princess, on leaving Marlborough House for St. James's Palace, was cheered by a large concourse of people.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of home-grown wheat to Mark-lane today, were but moderate. The greater portion of the supply, notwithstanding that the demand ruled far from active, was disposed of at the rates current on Monday. There was a fair show of foreign wheat on the stands. In most descriptions, a moderate business was transacted, and Monday's quotations were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain moved off steadily, at full prices. With barley, the market was seasonably well supplied; but the demand for all descriptions was in a sluggish state, at about previous rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THE Conference on Danish affairs has not as yet resumed its sittings, and no formal armistice has been concluded; but, so far as military operations are concerned, there is a prolonged truce between the belligerents. Since the fall of Dybbol, no resistance has been offered by the Danes to their great antagonists. The fortress of Fredericia has been evacuated; the Island of Alsens is being gradually denuded of Danish troops; the whole of Jutland, except the sandy wastes of its northern extremity, has been occupied by the German allies; and a number of its principal inhabitants have been sent to Prussia as hostages until the payment of the war contribution imposed upon the province by Field-Marshal Wrangel. Except by sea, Denmark is at the mercy of her foes; and the summary measures taken by Prussia and Austria on land must soon have the effect of obliging the Danish Government to suspend the blockade of the Baltic, if not to restore captured German vessels. But a broad hint from the British Government has produced the desired effect at Vienna. It was announced last night in the House of Commons that the movements of the Austrian squadron in the Downs are to be confined to the North Sea, and the prevention of the blockade in the Elbe, and that it is not intended to send any Austrian ships of war into the Baltic.

Prussia, at least, does not affect any concealment of her ulterior objects. It is proclaimed in a Ministerial journal at Berlin that the Treaty of Berlin "is torn up and destroyed"; and that the German allies will claim "the national independence of the Duchies," and their union with Germany. A Conference is hardly needed to ratify this act of spoliation. Indeed, the Copenhagen journals openly express the opinion that Denmark has more to hope from separate negotiation with Austria and Prussia than from the decisions of a diplomatic assembly sitting in London. Herr von Bismark has triumphed at all points. He has wrested from Denmark her two most important provinces, has gained for the Prussian army the desired prestige in Europe, and has extinguished the constitutional opposition at home. The present advantage resulting from his policy is great and palpable—retribution uncertain and remote. Judged by the standard of continental Courts and Cabinets, Herr Bismark is a consummate statesman, though in the view of far-seeing politicians he may have only gathered together the elements of another European war, in which Prussia is likely to be the chief sufferer.

In quitting our "hospitable shore," Garibaldi has left behind him "a hearty greeting to all the representatives of the press," and an address to the people of England, full of grateful admiration of our institutions, and commending "to the most generous and sagacious of nations," the cause of oppressed nationalities. None can help responding to the fervent belief of the great Italian that by freedom, "without unsheathing the sword, the great work of the world's peace, would be installed." But, unhappily, the physical force of Europe is in the hands of the enemies of liberty; and when we see a nationality like that of Germany preferring an extension of territory to internal freedom, and exulting in the proximate dismemberment of a State whose greatest crime in Herr Bismark's eyes is that it is too constitutional, there is reason to fear that the political millenium of which Garibaldi dreams must be very far distant.

The campaign in Virginia, which will probably prove to be the most decisive in the American

war, has opened. Both Grant and Lee, with armies of unprecedented strength, were, by the last accounts, manœuvring for advantageous positions preparatory to a general engagement. The latter will be supported by Longstreet, who has abandoned East Tennessee to operate in the Shenandoah Valley; the former is not likely to receive much help from the Federals in North Carolina, who are hard pressed by their foes at Plymouth and Newburn. The best armies of North and South, under their ablest generals, are now face to face, and judging from the agitation in the money market, the misgivings of the people of New York dominate their hopes. Perhaps within a week or two a great battle will be fought, which will virtually decide whether the Southern States are to achieve independence, or become once more absorbed in the Federal Union.

A DARK LOOKOUT.

THE Conference of the signatories to the Treaty of 1852, unless public rumour is wholly beside the mark, does not appear to proceed hopefully. While we are yet writing, it is quite possible that the assembled plenipotentiaries may come to a decision from which the public will be able to infer with some certainty the course they are likely to take—perhaps, also, our own Government will have assumed a position of responsibility from which there will be no retreat. It seems to have been ascertained that Austria is about to send ships of war into the Baltic, and it is a fact that the British Channel fleet is now at the Downs, fully prepared to start for the same destination within twenty-four hours. No armistice has yet been concluded. The German Powers, having by the capture of the Dybbol forts placed Denmark at their mercy, are little disposed to moderate their pretensions, and the only questions which their conduct leaves to our decision are, whether we will give a public sanction to the wrongs they have committed, or let them consummate their work of injustice unchecked, or resort to hostilities against them.

That they have no fear before their eyes of England's intervention in the quarrel is sufficiently clear. Nay, more. It is by no means certain that if they were convinced of her resolution to proclaim war against them to-morrow, they would sensibly abate the arrogance of their bearing. They are probably warranted by secret assurances in counting upon the neutrality of Russia. They neither apprehend, nor have they much reason to apprehend, the hostility of France. They know that we cannot by ourselves, nor in alliance with Sweden, undo the work which they have already done, nor raise Denmark from her prostrate condition. They are intent, therefore, upon consulting exclusively their own convenience in the use which they may make of the military advantage they have gained, and, having cast aside all regard for traditional friendships, all fear of dragging Europe into a general war, all care of observing the landmarks of international usage, and all respect for the claims of abstract justice, they are, for the time being, masters of the situation. Being so, they will probably refuse all concessions which might have the effect of disappointing the expectations of the German people, and will, no doubt, consider themselves moderate in tearing Holstein and Schleswig from the Danish monarchy, and leaving Jutland still in connection with the little Scandinavian kingdom. The refusal of the Danes to yield an iota of their rights except under the pressure of overwhelming force, helps instead of deterring them, by affording them successive pretexts for increasing their demands. Why, therefore, with the ball at their feet, should they spoil their game? It is in this spirit, if we understand rightly, they have entered the Conference, and it is to the political embodiment of this spirit in the shape of treaty arrangements that they hope to obtain the sanction of neutral Powers, and the guarantee of a quasi-European settlement.

All this is sad enough, and bodes ill of the future. Far be it from us to disparage either the motives or the efforts of our Government to bring about an accommodation, if possible. We admire their patience. We applaud their perseverance. But we think the time is now come, or is close at hand, when they should cease to struggle where they can do no good. Hitherto the practical results of their diplomatic mediation have been not merely useless, but positively mischievous. It has encouraged expectations which they have been unable to satisfy—it has brought them to the brink of a war which public opinion pronounces inexpedient and unjustifiable. They will learn, we can well imagine, from what has taken place in regard to both Poland and Denmark, that it has ceased to be the function of British diplomacy to call self-willed nations to account, and to prescribe to them the forms in which the political morality

or immorality shall express itself in action. The moral reprobation of England, when dissociated from all idea of dictatorial intermeddling, will never be without its due weight in the councils of foreign Powers. Let us give up the idea of a wider responsibility than Divine Providence has imposed upon us, and cease to watch every transfer of territory on the Continent from one ruler to another as though Europe had appointed us her Arbitrator-General. Above all, let us beware of indulging our fussiness at the expense of consecrating the misdeeds of overbearing despots by converting them into publicly recognised acts, and, by our signature, helping to incorporate them with European law. We have done enough of this bad work already, and out of our past folly springs our present embarrassment. If the Powers convened in Conference exhibit a disinclination to submit to the rules of justice, and choose to base their decisions upon might rather than right, would it not be better for us to withdraw from the assembly, and wash our hands of the iniquities which we could not prevent, and ought not to connive at or condone? If Prussia and Austria are resolved to appropriate the spoil which they have wickedly won, let them do so on their own undivided responsibility. Why should we render their crime respectable, or varnish over their wrong-doing by prevailing upon them to clothe it in the garb of a European treaty?

At any rate, we fervently hope that the British Government will not allow itself to be goaded into the false step of ordering the Channel fleet to the Baltic. It will only increase irritation. As a menace it will be futile. As an act of war it would be despicably beneath the necessities of the case. Instead of shielding Denmark from further aggression, it will more probably confirm the determination of her foes to exact from her the most extravagant and lawless of their demands. It will settle nothing—it may unsettle everything. We may easily destroy the Austrian fleet—we may cripple the commerce of Germany—we may inflict suffering upon the German people. But why should we add to the chances of a European struggle? Why thrust our hands into the fire, when the only probable result of our folly will be to stir it into hotter flames, without rescuing anything worth consideration from the power of the flames? It is just what France and Russia will esteem it a pleasant diversion to witness. Neither of them will join us in rescuing the Duchies or even Denmark itself from the hard gripe of the German Powers. We cannot do it alone. We have not the means. We cannot contend with the great military despots of the continent on their own soil. The only plausible method of coercing them would be by allying ourselves with the revolutionary party everywhere, and so combining against us all the organised physical force of absolutism on the continent. We are not prepared to go to such extremities—we had better therefore decline the first step. Nothing could be more indiscreet than a resort to hostilities now that we can thereby remedy no mischief. It would be like firing a pistol upon a crowd just as they are on the eve of retiring from before a house which they have already well-nigh demolished. May the good sense of her Majesty's advisers preserve them from spoiling the whole of their previous course by such a fatal blunder! It will frighten nobody but the people of this country. It will satisfy nobody, not even the Danes. Our bitterest enemies could hardly give us worse counsel, and they only will rejoice to see us follow it.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

WE deeply regret to observe as a characteristic of the prolonged contest in America that the ferocity of the combatants increases as the war drags on. We have heretofore protested against the needless atrocities of the Northerners when their troops were comparatively undisciplined. But we are happy in being able to say that since the commencement of the war we have never been called upon to record such a horrible or inhuman act of butchery as that with which the Confederate troops under General Forrest disgraced themselves after the capture of Fort Pillow.

This fort, situate on the right bank of the Mississippi, about a hundred miles north of Memphis, commands a bend of the river, and gives a control to a well-equipped garrison of the navigation between Memphis and Cairo. It was held for the Federals by Major Booth and six hundred men, rather with the intention of overawing the rebel inhabitants of surrounding districts, than with any idea of its ever being required to stay the march of a Confederate army. It was too far in the rear to be relied upon as otherwise than locally serviceable.

It seems, however, that General Forrest, operating in the rear of General Sherman's army, seized the opportunity of the latter's movement westward towards Selma, to make his appearance suddenly before Fort Pillow, and demand its surrender, which was steadily refused. Twice during the assault, the Confederate General sent in a flag of truce to reiterate his demand, and each time he employed the interval during which fighting had ceased to manoeuvre his troops so as to place them in a more favourable position. At length the overwhelming numbers of the Confederates overcame the disadvantages of their contest with troops defending themselves behind stone walls. Major Booth was killed, and the place was carried.

The sequel we prefer to give in the language of the Special Correspondent of our weekly contemporary, the *Spectator*. "The white officers who had laid down their arms on the surrender were shot and sabred where they stood, and the negroes, who, as was natural under the circumstances, fled in confusion, were pursued and slaughtered in their flight. The wounded were killed as they lay upon the ground, or on their painful travel to the hospital. In the hospital itself many of the wounded were killed, the rest were driven out, and the hospital was burned. The victors broke up into parties which went about raving for the blood of negroes, and especially for that of white officers of negro troops. They killed these in whatever state they found them, whether unharmed, or helpless and speechless from their wounds; and many of their bodies they flung down the banks into the river. This of course soon did lead to indiscriminate slaughter. Non-combatants who had sought refuge within the forts were put to death, negro women and children were killed in cold blood, and the dead, and it is said even the wounded, were thrown into a heap and burned. Some of those who had escaped from the burning hospital, but who of course could not leave the works, when overtaken claimed to be treated as prisoners of war; but they were ordered into line and shot. Dead and wounded were hastily buried together,—two of the wounded having had life and strength enough to crawl out of their hastily made and hurriedly filled graves. The loss of life on the part of the defenders of the fort during the fighting was not great, and the third assault was successful it seems from the insufficiency of the garrison to defend such an extensive line of works, General Forrest having during the two truces so disposed his men that he could bring his superior numbers against all the three land sides of the fort at once. But in spite of the comparatively slight loss of life during the attack and defence, out of the garrison of 600 only 200 are now alive. The negro troops were 350 in number, and of these we are told that only fifty-six escaped death, while of their white officers not one was spared. Of the Thirteenth Tennessee, which regiment and the negro troops made up the garrison, it is said that only four officers escaped death."

The awful atrocity of this massacre has excited, as may easily be supposed, a very painful sensation in the North, and may lead, there is reason to fear, to some commensurate act of retaliation. President Lincoln alluded to the occurrence in a speech which he shortly after delivered at the opening of the Baltimore fair. He took upon himself the responsibility of the decision by which the coloured man was admitted to the ranks. He said he had pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced of his duty, did not hesitate to perform it. "But when the Government," he continued, "determined to make soldiers of these coloured people, they deemed it but just that they should enjoy the same protection as the white soldiers. And he hesitated not to declare that the Government would protect them to the utmost of its power. Wherever a clear, authenticated case should be made out, retribution should follow." The humane mind of the President, however, evidently recoils from imitating the ruthless ferocity of the Confederate General. How retribution should be administered, he said, was a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take the lives of prisoners in Washington, in Fort Delaware, or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared? Would it be right to take the prisoners captured, say at Vicksburg, and shoot them for acts of which they were not guilty, and which it would probably be found were the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man? We trust the President, who wishes to protect the negro, but who shrinks from doing so by acts of cruel vindictiveness, will catch sight of Professor Goldwin Smith's letter to the *Daily News* before he consents to stain his Administration by any retaliatory act. "When the maniacs of the French Convention," writes that gentleman, "published their decree forbidding quarter to be given to Englishmen or Hanoverians, the British commander nobly

answered by an order of the day enforcing upon his soldiers the duty of giving quarter under all circumstances to a vanquished enemy. . . . If the murderers of the negro prisoners at Fort Pillow can be taken and identified, let them be hanged as murderers, like the Russian officer who was detected in ordering the butchery of our wounded men in the Crimea. But let not innocent prisoners suffer for a crime which they have not committed."

In the long run, they who carry on the dreadful trade of war with most humanity, may securely count upon being repaid by equivalent advantages. A brutalised army is never able, *ceteris paribus*, to cope with one that is under some moral restraint. The Confederates have slain between three or four hundred victims in cool blood. They hoped, no doubt, to strike terror into the negro regiments of the Federals, and into the officers who lead them. They could have better afforded to lose an important battle. They have roused a feeling in the North, which, says the correspondent of the *Spectator*, with a Yankee touch of exaggeration, is worth to the Union cause ten Fort Pillows and 500,000 men. "The blinded creatures that they are," he concludes, "seeking to crush the poor negro beneath their heels, they have only given him another claim upon our sympathy and protection." Let the Federals beware of committing a like crime and blunder. The violence of injustice is its own best antidote, and the surest retribution which can overtake the despisers of God's law is that which is left in the hands of God to execute.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

CHURCH-RATES again! In two different forms this much-vexed question has been before Parliament, though the Abolition Bill remains in abeyance. Of the Attorney-General's Bill, which sanctions the extension of this ecclesiastical impost to district churches, we need not here speak. But on Wednesday last, Mr. Newdegate, for the third or fourth time, sought to press upon the House of Commons his favourite scheme of making Church-rates exclusively a tax upon real property, paid through the occupier, though without a chance of success. Though he offered to refer his Bill to a Select Committee, was praised for his useless trouble and perseverance, and patted on the back by Lord John Manners, a majority of 100 out of 160 members summarily rejected it. Not a quarter of the Opposition members thought it worth while to attend; and Mr. Newdegate was left by the Conservative leaders and the mass of their followers in the hands of the Liberals, who mustered strongly on the occasion, and of course gained an easy victory. Sir Charles Douglas, who led the opposition to the Bill, evidently felt that he was fighting against a man of straw, and his remark that the Church-rate question should be relegated to the hustings on the election of a new House, was endorsed by Sir Charles Wood; though we feel bound to add that it shocked the susceptibilities of Mr. Alderman Rose, who, with the ignorance of a Tory neophyte, was unable to see the distinction between the legitimate exercise of electoral rights and a "terrorism over the country in order to coerce the majority." Neither the debate nor the division was of much significance; but Mr. Newdegate has helped to strengthen the conviction that nothing short of total abolition will settle the Church-rate difficulty.

Thursday was a grand field day for the lawyers of the House. The legal celebrities of the Opposition were pitted against the law officers of the Crown, and between them an entire evening till past midnight was consumed in a nice, but not unimportant discussion, raised by Mr. Peacocke, as to whether the instructions sent out by the Colonial Minister to the Governor of the Cape relative to the capture of the Tuscaloosa, were at variance with the principles of international law. Notwithstanding the outpouring of legal eloquence, there were scarcely more than a score of members present during a great part of the debate, and the House narrowly escaped a count-out at the dinner-hour. In the interest of the Confederates it was maintained, with immense prolixity of argument by the Conservative lawyers, that the captain of a belligerent vessel might transform a prize, which had never been taken into one of his own ports, into a recognised vessel of war, and could bring it with impunity into the ports of a neutral which had forbidden the entry of prizes. The unrevoked instructions of the Duke of Newcastle, framed by the law officers of the Crown, affirm that such a state of things is at variance with international law; and it was argued by the Attorney-General that if belligerent vessels were allowed to violate the law of a neutral nation, as was the case with the Tuscaloosa, and at the same time claim the benefit of international law against any measures

taken in vindication of the authority of the territorial Sovereign, neutral rights would be set at naught. Hon. members, however averse to listen to fine-spun arguments on an abstract question of international law, were quite prepared for a party struggle. When the debate closed, the twenty members who formed the audience at eight o'clock, were swollen into more than 400 after midnight; and a decisive majority of 34 sustained the policy of the Government, and will enable them to preserve unimpaired that neutral attitude which they have hitherto, amid so many difficulties, maintained.

On the following evening, the Earl of Derby in the Upper House, with much less excuse and obvious impropriety, sought to throw his shield over the Messrs. Laird, who are under trial upon the charge of violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act by building vessels of war for the Confederates. Earl Russell, without any difficulty, justified the Government in the course they had taken, and showed how strong was the *prima facie* evidence against the builders of the steam-rams. There was no answer to be given to the remark of the Duke of Argyll that the question now raised might come before that assembly in its judicial capacity; and that, while Lord Chelmsford was in a spirit of partisanship prejudging the case, the Lord Chancellor, to avoid committing himself on either side, had withdrawn from the House. Lord Derby, finding that only eight peers were present, five of whom were on the Ministerial side, declined to press for the papers moved for "in the face of the overwhelming majority" opposed to him.

Two futile attempts were made on Monday night to modify the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget—the first by altering the incidence of the reduced duty on policies of insurance; the second by limiting to one year the new arrangement of the sugar-duties. In each case the House sustained Mr. Gladstone by adequate majorities.

The House of Commons last night, after an interesting debate, came to a very satisfactory decision relative to the punishment of death. Mr. W. Ewart moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of the capital sentence, to which Lord H. Lennox proposed as an amendment to gather information on the moral influence of public executions. Both of these motions were opposed by Sir George Grey on behalf of the Government, who, however, accepting the suggestion of Mr. Neate, expressed his readiness to consent to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the provisions and operation of all the laws bearing on the subject, and to report if any alterations are desirable. This suggestion met with general approval. Both the original resolution and the amendment were withdrawn, and Mr. Neate's proposal was carried as a substantive motion. It is to be hoped that the Commission will be composed of persons fairly representing every shade of opinion on this important subject. The tone of last night's debate indicated not only a great change in legislative opinion, but a general conviction that at least some alteration is required in the present practice, which has changed into a hideous burlesque what is called "the moral influence of the scaffold."

THE HOUSE IN THE CLOUDS.

Few men who have reached middle age can sit down quietly in the average calm of every-day life, and say, contentedly and with entire satisfaction, "I have all that the human heart ought to desire—my early hopes are all fulfilled—my manhood is working out for me a full realisation of my boyhood's dreams—and my old age will be full of bright joyous retrospections." Few we say, if any, the most moderate in their schemings for the future, have contented themselves with sketching an ideal so much prophetic in its range or so limited in its detail, as to leave no room for grievous disappointment between the plan and its after development. The great majority cannot but be conscious of a sad—almost an awful—difference between the bright bright blue sky of the child's picture and the heavy clouds which darken over head, as the years pass on. Often, too, there is a terrible want of consistency, between the unsullied purity of early dreams and the dark stains of actual life. The stones which made up our house in the clouds, hewn by no mortal hand, and defiled by no human contact, were snow—white as the fabled plumage of an angel's wing; the edifice which has really been constructed by "our to-days and yesterdays," which are, as Longfellow calls them, "the blocks with which we build," is discoloured by the blast of many a stormy cloud sweeping by, and the fairness of its tracery is hidden by many an ill-looking weed.

Is there any one, in spite of all that metaphysi-

claims tell us of the evil of the habit, who has never occupied a lazy hour in building castles in the air? who has never sat, when a little child—or it may be in much riper years—during that pleasant hour of winter time—to our taste, the most pleasurable of the whole twenty-four—the twilight hour—when it is too soon to have lights, when the room is most warm and cosy, the curtains most ruddy in the blaze, and the fire has that dull red cavernous interior which always seems to provoke our fancy, and invite our research? For ourselves, we confess to having had intense enjoyment at such times, and apart from the more childish fun of watching the sparks, and comparing them to people entering or leaving church, which every little one must surely have done in its nursery over and over again, we can hardly now look at a fire which has burnt hollowly without desiring to save it to the last possible minute from the rude touch of a disturbing poker, and experiencing just the old inclination of early days, to sit gazing into the very middle of it and think. Our poor little eyes—how they used to ache often! and our grandmothers, out of the wealth of experience which such relatives only ever possess, assured us as often as that evening hour came how bad it was for us to sit staring at the fire. We did not heed their caution so long as the sorrows of our little lives could be burnt out in that heat, and the darkness of a future (which our eager vision strained so often to penetrate) could be made to give way, if it were but for a moment, before that light. Castles in the fire would, we have often thought, be a better description of such dreamings, than castles in the air. But we have all probably occupied many more of those buildings at such times than we have ever tenanted in actual possession—a child uncertain of its own powers, and utterly at fault how to use the materials which each day is crowding round its hand, shapes its little house, but after a fashion not more durable than its play house of cards. The youth with a life slowly evolving out of the seeming confusion, finds his aspirations assuming some more definite form. In middle life the house-building for the future is apt to be interrupted by grave regrets, and the stinging recollection of many already bitter disappointments, while in old age, the house in the clouds proving, so far as we are concerned, to be utterly baseless, we abandon the task of building for ourselves, with a painful consciousness that our dreamings and our life have been completely at odds, and forthwith set to work at constructing the same kind of aerial dwellings for those that are to come after us. And this, or something very like it, goes on generation after generation. Verily “we are not better than our fathers”—query, are we as good?

We are not among those who can pronounce a wholesale condemnation over such, at first sight, useless longings after all. We do not believe that they are altogether useless in many cases, perhaps even in the majority. Of course, all day dreaming which the dreamer never for one moment intended to concentrate into doing, nay, in which it is simply an excuse for inaction, is in the end exhaustion of all mental strength. Or when the habit of building houses in the clouds is resorted to, as a ready relief from present and pressing disquietudes—it is so much easier and more pleasant to fancy a state of things in which rose colour shall be the dominant hue—in which the sterner elements of our daily strife, intended to educate us into true manhood, shall find no place—in which, in short, we shall stand in the centre of a little kingdom of our own creation, where, as in Joseph's dream, the very sun, moon, and stars shall do us reverent homage—all this is so much more gratifying than “doing our duty in that state of life in which it has pleased God to call us.” Unfortunately, however, the real is never so hard and thin and uncompromising as when we come back to it from the ideal; and the air of that place called the Valley of Humiliation is never so apt to disagree with us, as when we have paid a long visit to our Castle Beautiful, and our heads are somewhat turned thereby. Self in each of us is much too strong, to make it possible for any one to escape from duty into dreaming with impunity. But we can well imagine reveries which shall become the strongest incentives to vigorous action, where the transient possession of the coveted good has quickened every desire and thrilled every nerve until the man has been bracing up the efforts that before seemed impossible, and his temporary omnipotence has of course won for him success. Had it not been so, for example, with all patriots—and we Englishmen are just now in an unusual fervor of excitement about true patriotism—the men who “toiled, and in their country's cause, bled nobly?” The long dark nights of their country's adversity [would have been insupportable, excepting from a brief and glorious dream ever and anon,

which at last became so familiar and distinct in its detail as to lead to a hope under whose inspiration life once more became precious, and toil and suffering were deprived of their sting. “If we hope for that we see not,” said one of old to whom visions and labours were alike familiar, “then do we with patience wait for it,” but hope presupposes something as its object, which is at least tolerably defined, and of which the outlines become clear, as patience has its perfect work.

Hugh Miller, in one of the concluding chapters of his own autobiography—“Schools and Schoolmasters”—has an amusing page which bears upon the subject we have now in hand. It is some years since we saw the book, and we are therefore writing from memory, but he is speaking of that time in his life when the difficulties and struggles of his earlier manhood were left behind, and his house in the clouds was apt to be tenanted by an imaginary lady, gifted, of course, with every conceivable grace, and whom he constantly alluded to under the quaint term of “the bachelor's wife.” He seems to have lived for some time in very close and pleasant acquaintance with this imaginary better half, and to have drunk in no small amount of inspiration from his communings with her, though, if we remember rightly, he expresses great satisfaction when the unseen companion of his daily musings became somewhat suddenly changed into one who could be seen and felt. A very odd conceit, as the old writers would have expressed it, excepting that it is a subject upon which men in after life, one and all, have as little to say as possible. We should like to know how far general experience agrees with Hugh Miller's. He declares his very decided opinion that at one certain period of our lives we have each an unseen second self, with whom we hold in thought very frequent and very agreeable intercourse, and who walks by our side until, in similar fashion to his own, our house in the clouds becomes a material edifice of bricks and mortar, and one who is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, takes the place of the vision at our side. Are there no seasons in the prosaic, matter-of-fact hereafter, one is tempted to ask, in which the presence of the unreal rather than the real would again be welcomed if free will could have its way? or after one of those thunderstorms, which a lady friend of our own asserts are as valuable in clearing the domestic horizon, as they are in the atmospheric, is it too sarcastic to imagine that the words which Mrs. Browning put into the mouth of Lady Geraldine might be altered with far different emphasis and meaning, “If I say I love thee, 'tis the vision only speaks?”

Still, we suppose we must confess, though it will be seen that we have very strong sympathies with some sorts of castle-builders, that this indulgence of fancy does need very careful restraint, and cannot safely be permitted to grow into a confirmed habit. As we have hinted, self-gratification in some form or other is too frequently the foundation-stone of such buildings, and that man is at once wisest and happiest who even in his vague longings can give himself the lowest place. At length too—and here the experience of many will, we are sure, confirm our statement—the repeated ruin of our “cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces” makes us bitter, not, as it might wisely do, with ourselves, but with others. We grow disgusted in finding that it is only in our own eyes, and in dreamland, that we are of so much worth, and since it is always one of the hardest lessons to learn, that that which is without us is seldom so much in fault as that which is within us, we are often at last disposed to believe that we have not had our fair chance, and that had the lot of some more favoured individual been bestowed upon us, we could yet have been or have done something famous. We had better get out of that house in the clouds as fast as we can. If we can do nothing in the quarry where One who knows us altogether has placed us, we shall learn some day—and for our sake may it be soon!—that we should have achieved nothing greater had our wishes been granted to the full. We probably have all noted Kingsley's wise advice to his little daughter—the remembrance of it, we are not ashamed to own, has often checked not a few of our own wild visionary desires:—

Do noble things, not dream them, all day long,
And so make life, death, and that vast for ever,
One grand, sweet song.

Yes, it will indeed be happy for all of us, if, as we grow older, the house, not in, but above, the clouds, occupies the chief place in our longing thoughts! We are learning, sadly enough in the one case, that whenever the waking-up time comes, the ruin of such a house is great; and it is a tedious and painful process to clear our eyes from the dust in which its fall has enveloped us. But no such disappointment, thank God, awaits us with reference to the “house not made with hands.” No wild dream of fancy will be rudely dissipated there; no cherished longing fall of an ample and blessed

realisation. “'Tis beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb.” It alone is founded upon a Rock.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

On the 28th, in pursuance of orders issued by the Danish Government, Fredericia was entirely evacuated by the Danish troops. The most valuable material of war and the stores of gunpowder were brought away. The guns left behind were spiked.

The Prussians occupy Randers and Hebroe, and have probably reached Holstebro. In addition to their requisitions in kind the Prussians have imposed a contribution upon Jutland to the amount of 72,000*l.* sterling, to be paid within forty-eight hours.

The *Dagblad* of Copenhagen of Saturday says:—

The negotiations at the conference on the question of an armistice furnish us with a measure by which to judge of the result of the conference itself. England under Earl Russell has sunk so low that she has lost all feeling of honour, and consequently it can scarcely be expected that she will protect international rights. Should the other Powers act in a similar spirit, Denmark must enter into direct negotiations with the enemy, as more favourable results may be obtained in Berlin than from London. The principal thing is to preserve a small but independent Danish country and a free Danish people.

The same paper announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas, the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia, is to pay a short visit to the court of Copenhagen. Apartments have been prepared for him at the Castle of Christianborg.

According to a Vienna paper, the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have declined, as inadmissible, the proposal made in the conference for an armistice, with a maintenance of the blockade of German ports.

The Ministerial *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin, contains the following important declaration in an article headed “The Victory and its Results”:—

The Danes have carried us on by their audacious insolence from simple pledge-taking to open war. The allied armies have had to endure all the hardships and burdens of war in an arduous winter campaign, and the precious blood spilt before Miasunde, at Oversee, and now at Dybbol cries aloud to Heaven that an end be made once for all to the tyranny and treachery of the Danes upon German ground. It is not the fault of Prussia if the old agreement of the European Powers as to the Duchies is torn up and destroyed. After this has been done by Denmark, and now that the results of the contest must fall into the scale of political decision, the glorious victory at Dybbol will largely contribute to give decisive weight and full expression to our claims for the national independence of the Duchies. The conquerors of Dybbol will not leave the soil upon which so many of their comrades have poured out their heart's blood for the freedom of the Duchies before they see it for ever liberated and united to Germany. King William, the liberator of Schleswig from the Danish yoke, in conjunction with the Emperor Francis Joseph, has personally guaranteed to the Duchies that he will conduct their sacred cause to a happy issue. Let the Schleswig-Holsteiners, let entire Germany, feel assured the “sacred cause” is in good hands.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Monday evening says:—

The English Cabinet having requested an explanation of the Austrian Government respecting the despatch of ships to the Baltic, the latter replied that no such intention existed. Her Majesty's Government in consequence renounced its plan of sending an English fleet to the Baltic.

Austria and Prussia insist upon the cessation of the blockade as one of the conditions for an armistice. Prussia is said to offer as an equivalent the renunciation of the war contribution in Jutland, and is also reported to propose to evacuate Jutland should the Danes retire from Alesen, suspend the blockade, and restore the captured ships.

The *Moniteur* says that the French Government have received from the United States Cabinet satisfactory explanations relative to the resolution of the House of Representatives with regard to Mexico.

The session of the French Corps Législatif has been prolonged up to the 19th of next month inclusive. The discussion on the budget is to commence this week. M. Thiers is to be one of the earliest speakers, and M. Berryer will likewise take part in the debate.

The *Moniteur* says that the correspondence from Mexico shows that “the conciliatory mission” of the French army was becoming better understood, that the number of adherents was continually increasing, and that the guerillas had disappeared.

In the Corps Législatif on Monday, the bill upon working men's coalitions was passed by 222 to 36.

The *Moniteur*, which never once condescended to notice Garibaldi's reception in England, except to contradict the rumours connected with the General's hurried departure, prints in large type in its impression of Monday, the following letter, dated Florence, April 28:—

The meetings organised in Italy for the purpose of thanking the English people for the welcome given to Garibaldi have merely met with hostile indifference here among the great mass of the population. The public good sense has no difficulty in understanding that what is taking place in England can be of no utility to Italy or to its Government, from which it cannot be separated. People ask, in the name of what principle can English statesmen explain the welcome accorded to a personage who has the pretension to place himself above the laws of his country and his sovereign? Unfortunately, no illusions respecting Garibaldi are any longer possible after the discourse he has addressed to Mazzini. All who preserved some lingering interest

in the General feared the understanding which has just been arrived at, the consequence of which should impose renewed vigilance upon the Italian Government.

ITALY.

The Pope has delivered an allocution in which he rates the Emperor of Russia severely for his conduct to the Catholic Church in Poland. He brought forward accusations against the Emperor of Russia, who, he said, after having driven his subjects to insurrection, now endeavours, under the pretext of suppressing the rebellion, to extirpate the Roman Catholic religion, and transports whole populations into frozen countries, exiles bishops and deprives them of their functions.

"Nobody," continued his Holiness, "will venture to say that I wish to maintain revolution by these necessary protests—I protest in order to satisfy my conscience, and that I may not one day hear the Sovereign Judge ask, 'Why didst thou remain silent?'"

The allocution of the Pope had made a great impression in Rome.

The Congregation of the Index has condemned twelve works, amongst which are the "Life of Jesus," by M. Peyrat, and the "Defence of the Lyons Liturgy."

Cardinal Antonelli has demanded from the Italian Government, through the mediation of a neutral Power, the liberation of Cardinal Morichini, who has been arrested at Jesio, Ancona.

POLAND.

It is reported that two engagements have taken place between the Poles under Bossak and the Russian troops. The official *Warsaw Gazette* acknowledges that fresh bands of insurgents have made their appearance.

It seems that the Russian officials continue to rule with a rod of iron. Mouravieff has shut up all the Polish libraries in Lithuania, and has decreed that any person who shall presume to study Polish literature shall be subject to transportation. Melancholy convoys of transported Poles frequently leave Warsaw for Siberia, and many of the unhappy prisoners are loaded with chains. Several surgeons have been convicted of giving surgical aid to wounded insurgents, and have been severely punished for the offence.

GREECE.

There has been another change of Ministry, M. Balbi being the Premier. The new Government "is considered principally accessible to English influence."

The question of the Ionian elections has been settled satisfactorily by the Assembly.

The budget has been adopted.

Great opposition is manifested in Greece towards Count Spouneck, the young King's private adviser. The new President of the National Assembly is the member who not long since brought forward a motion calling for the retirement of Count Spouneck from Athens.

TUNIS.

The tribes in the dominions of the Bey of Tunis are all in a state of insurrection, and refuse to pay the taxes. The Bey still occupies Tunis with the necessary force for resistance.

The insurgent army had encamped at a distance of one day's march from that place. The Bey had conceded a reduction of the taxes and the abolition of the constitution, but hesitated to dismiss two of his Ministers, the objects of public animadversion. A popular conspiracy, organised for the purpose of pillage, had been discovered at Tunis and vigorously repressed. The foreigners had taken refuge at their respective consulates.

The English, French, and Italian vessels have disembarked troops, who will act in concert and protect the subjects of their respective countries if necessary.

Despatches received in Messina affirm that the insurrection in Tunis is becoming general; 20,000 Bedouins are stated to have interrupted the communication between Tunis and the provinces, and to have occupied some of the towns.

AMERICA.

Advices have been received from New York to April 20th.

A severe engagement occurred on the 8th inst. between the advance of General Banks's army and the Confederates at Pleasant Hill, beyond Grand Ecore, Louisiana. The Federal cavalry in front were routed, causing a demoralised retreat of the infantry in the rear. The 19th Army Corps of 7,000 then advanced, checking the Confederate progress. Banks's army has fallen back to Grand Ecore. The Federals estimate their loss at 2,000 men and one battery. The Confederates, however, estimate the Federal loss at 14,000 men. A large number of wounded have arrived at Baton Rouge.

The Confederate General Wirt Adams is reported to have defeated the Federals on Big Black River, in Mississippi, capturing several hundred prisoners, on the 11th.

Cairo despatches state that General Forrest had completely destroyed Fort Pillow, and that his headquarters are now at Jackson, Tennessee. General Sherman's account of the capture of Pillow states that the Federal loss was 53 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. President Lincoln had made a speech at Baltimore, stating that if the reports concerning the murdering of negroes at Fort Pillow were confirmed he should retaliate; but he asked if it would be right to take

the lives of individuals or only one man? therefore it would be necessary to determine hereafter upon the form of retaliation.

Advices from the army of the Potomac indicated the immediate commencement of active operations. The roads were in good condition. It was rumoured that General Lee had moved a portion of his army to the north side of the Rapidan, near Madison Court House. A large force of Confederate cavalry appeared at Sulphur Springs, on the Rappahannock, on the 18th, and were said to be moving in the direction of Leesburg. Confederate guerillas were very active, and were operating between the Federal army and Washington. No one could venture outside the picket lines in safety. On the 16th, Mosby, with a small force, captured a train near Fairfax Station. He burned the waggons and carried off the horses.

The following military changes are reported from Washington:—General Gilmore has been superseded by General Hatch in the command at Charleston; General Hurlburt, at Memphis, is replaced by General Washburne; and General Kilpatrick has been relieved of his command in the Potomac Army, and ordered to report to General Sherman at Nashville. It is reported that General Grant will give M'Clellan an active command.

A Chattanooga despatch, dated 16th ult., announces all quiet at the front, and reports no change in the Confederate lines. Deserters say that Hardee's corps had been ordered to Virginia. Johnston's army was estimated to number 60,000 effective men, and it was thought that he would assume the offensive at an early date.

The *New York Herald* says:—"We learn from North Carolina that the attempt to carry out the rebel conscription in the western portion of that State resulted in the hanging of the officers who endeavoured to carry it out."

A naval court-martial was in session in New York for the trial of the mate of the barque Saxon for murder.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature had passed a resolution to pay the interest of the State debts to all creditors in greenbacks.

The *New York Herald* asserts that Grant has relieved General Butler from military duty and appointed him to the civil supervision of the Peninsula Department.

Mr. Sumner's bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law had been debated in the Senate, but no final action thereon had been taken. The reported massacre of troops at Fort Pillow had also been discussed, and strong feelings were expressed that the Government should take retaliatory measures should the report be found correct.

There had again been quite a panic in stocks in the New York market.

Some months ago a sensation was created by a report that Lord Lyons had informed the Washington Government of the existence of a Confederate plot for the invasion of the United States from Canada. Lord Lyons now writes that Mr. Seward has ascertained that the announcement of the plot was a mere *jeu d'esprit*.

INDIA.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has introduced his budget in the Legislative Council. The surplus for the year 1863-64 amounted to 30,000*l*. The surplus for the year 1864-65 is estimated at 820,000*l*. The 10 per cent. import duties are reduced to 7½ per cent. The valuation of piece goods and yarns is adjusted to the market rates, thus doubling the duty. The tobacco duty is reduced to 10 per cent.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRINCE ALFRED arrived in Berlin on Saturday, on a three days' visit to his sister, the Crown Princess.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA are expected on the 15th May at Kissen. His Majesty will remain a fortnight. The Emperor and Empress of Austria are also about to visit Kissen, and a meeting of the Sovereigns will probably take place.

CONFEDERATE SHIPS IN FRENCH PORTS.—It is announced that two steamers built for the Confederates have just been launched at Nantes, and that a third, in course of building at Bordeaux, will be ready for sailing in June next. The French Government, it is added, decline to interfere, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the American Minister.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE VENETIAN QUESTION.—Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Venetian committee congratulating them upon the publication of the pamphlet under the title of "Urgency." The Prince believes that the Venetian question demands a speedy solution, and expresses an ardent wish that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, in accordance with the words of the Emperor.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—The following telegram was received Monday at the India-office:—"Colonel Stewart requests me to inform Sir Charles Wood that the cable was landed at Faou on the 29th of March. Its junction with the Turkish line was effected on the 8th of April. Telegraphic line between Iraq and India is now completed; works nicely. Communication between Bussorah and Kurrachee takes place in five minutes. Two English steamers ply on the Tigris; a third one expected from Kurrachee to convey correspondence till completion of the Irak line. Persian line will be completed in July."

THE MORTARA CASE OUTDONE.—The following appears in the *Temps*:—"The *New Journal of Haris* recounts an affair which throws into the shade the

Mortara scandal, and which the civilised world will read with indignation and horror—the abduction of five children in consequence of religious prejudices. On the 21st of April Antoine Lauber, the father of a family, living in a small town in the canton of Lucerne, had his house invaded by an armed force, and his five children taken away by order of the authorities. The father's crime consisted in not having his last child baptized by the ecclesiastical authority of the place. We do not know what religious creed is here in question. The Swiss journal does not inform us on this point, and it does not in the least signify. The wrong consists in the intrusion of authority, in the oppression of the conscience, and in the negation of the family. The evil-doers celebrated their crime as a victory by libations and salvos of artillery. Antoine Lauber has appealed to the Federal Council, who will not, of course, tolerate in Switzerland infamous behaviour like this, which is calculated to bring disgrace on the whole nation."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.—The *New York Evening Post*, calling attention to the mad extravagance of the day, says:—"A man builds a marble stable on the rear of his lot, at a cost of 8,000*dols.*, and fits up a private theatre over it. Another pays 8,000*dols.* for a pair of horses to drive on the road for his pleasure; and many give from 1,500*dols.* to 3,000*dols.* for the same object. Another provides a dinner for a dozen friends—rejecting the old superstition of the unlucky 13—and this simple dinner costs 1,000*dols.* A children's party is given in an up-town house, where every child is clad entirely in dresses imported from Paris. An American citizen purchases a house for over 100,000*dols.*, and tears it down to rebuild upon its site one yet more costly. These are signs of the times; are they not evidences of a state of things unhealthy, feverish, threatening to the honest simplicity of our political life, and threatening not less evil to the ideas and the principles of which that life has hitherto been a fair exponent?" The *New York* correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says that all sorts of manoeuvres are resorted to in order to obtain a first-class mansion. An ex-mayor of the city was drawn into conversation about his residence by two ladies, and foolishly said he should like to see 30,000*dols.* for it, and offered to sell it for that sum. The offer was snapped at directly. The next day it was resold for 40,000*dols.* His honour has been rendered a little unquiet by this transaction. Somebody has made 10,000*dols.* out of him. He has been turned into the street. Getting a fashionable residence has not proved easy. Nothing remained but the overcrowded Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is now with his family in the attic storey, waiting for something to turn up."

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi embarked on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht, the *Undine*, on Wednesday, at Fowey, and in company with the Duke and Duchess and the Duchess Dowager, proceeded down Channel. At noon the yacht had to put into St. Mawes, near Falmouth, through stress of weather. The next morning the voyage was resumed, and Garibaldi got fairly away, with moderate wind and fair weather.

The two following addresses have been published:—

Penquite Park, Cornwall, April 26.

Illustrious cities, highly-reputed corporations, representative bodies from every class of citizens, have honoured me with countless addresses, to which my heart would have desired, but time is wanting me, to answer worthily. I hope, nevertheless, to be allowed to fulfil in part my debt by this special farewell of affection and gratitude to all.

On this occasion I cannot speak of myself alone, because I must not interpret the many eloquent and generous words that have been addressed to me as a mere personal honour, which is of little importance compared with the greatness of the cause for which in these days the hearts of the English people and mine have throbbed in unison, but as a fresh proof of that sympathising solicitude that the richest, the most prosperous, and the freest nation in the world, nourishes towards another nation which has been twice recognised as the mother of civilisation, and has, through martyrdom, through persevering struggles, carried on with daring and with wisdom, become worthy of reassuming her place in the world, and proclaiming, "I am risen!" For this reason I believe I can reveal the thought of Italy to England, as I believe I may hold up England as an example and a hope to Italy. The two nations are already sisters; they may speak together in sincerity and confidence. In England the institutions of the country, the respect for the laws, all that prodigious texture of autonomous and yet organised forces of order, true and lawful, not vulgar or violent, combined with absolute individual freedom of conscience, freedom of domicile, freedom of the press, of speech, and of association, the right of national defence, not the privilege of a special body, but recognised to all—an army, bright in glory, yet untainted with that disease of modern times known under the sinister name of *militarisme*—the rifle volunteers, England's pride and my dream—the strength, the decorum, the activity, the perseverance above all, by which, when once a position or institution is conquered, retreat is never known—all these things, which form the admiration of civilised peoples from afar, and excite an intense desire to emulate, I would almost say to envy, on a nearer view may, and should be, proposed as an example to Italy. For myself it was impossible to spend a few days in this land without doing homage to these blessed truths, and still more, without freely recording them to my fellow-countrymen, not so much in testimony of the deep impression England has left on my own mind, as for a lesson and incitement to them.

To the English people I have nothing to recall which they do not know. They know what Italy desires. Italy has made up her mind to exist; she has the right to do so; and if any should doubt it I would add she

already exists in fact, and that nothing will prevent her completing herself. Italy desires but to break the yoke of the adverse Powers that oppress her. Let the world hear it—she can never rest until she shall have accomplished this aim, which is for her a question of life and death. The English people, who would rather disappear under their ocean than allow the sacred soil of their country to be violated by the foreigner, will comprehend how legitimate are the associations and how irrevocable the resolves of my country.

England knows that by disinterestedly co-operating in favour of the destinies of Italy in 1860 she contributed to establish order and peace in Europe—that peace and that order which alone are durable and beneficent, because founded on justice and on progress. England will, I am convinced, be ever more and more confirmed in this view—that it is for Italy to show herself strong, and really to be strong and independent of servile alliances, in order to induce confidence from her true friends (amongst whom the first place is due to England). England herself will see in how much the alliance of a young, civilized, and free nation, like Italy, is preferable to the heterogeneous and insecure connubium with despotic Powers. Yet I cannot hope—I say it with grief—that Italy will be able to accomplish her destiny without again encountering the direful proof of arms. England's voice is listened to and respected. She is in a great degree arbitress of the fate of Europe; but let her be fully persuaded that she can never solve the Italian question or that of the other nationalities by any contrivance of compensations and diplomatic exchanges.

But in face of the great principle of the solidarity of peoples, proclaimed and sanctioned by universal conscience, I cannot speak of Italy alone, still less at a time when the omen and the promise of this true Holy Alliance was irrevocably confirmed, when lately I pressed the hands of proscribed men from every part of Europe.

On quitting this hospitable shore I can no longer conceal the secret wish of my heart in recommending the cause of oppressed peoples to the most generous and sagacious of nations. Since their arising is certain and their triumph fated, England will know how to spread over them the powerful shield of her name, and to sustain them, if need be, with her strong arm.

England knows that she will not be alone in that great mission. Across the Straits there live another gigantic people that has been oftentimes impelled by the arts of despotism to be the rival and the enemy of this country, but which freedom will be the means of turning into a peaceful competitor and friend. Freedom! this is the sun that would fructify the sincere and formidable alliance of the two peoples—of civilisation against savagery, and by which, without unsheathing the sword, the great work of the world's peace would be installed.

G. GARIBALDI.

TO THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

I cannot leave England without offering a public homage to the power of the British press, and a special tribute of gratitude to all those journals which were the sincere and faithful organs of public opinion towards me, and the benevolent interpreters of my admiration and feelings towards the nation who gave me hospitality.

I send, therefore, a hearty greeting to all the representatives of the press.

G. GARIBALDI.

April 26.

The Lord Mayor continues to receive letters and telegrams from various parts of Italy, expressive of the most profound gratitude for the enthusiastic reception of General Garibaldi by the English people.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. E. W. Watkin having accepted the invitation to become a candidate for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Kershaw, the Conservatives have placarded an announcement that in view of the short remaining term of the present Parliament they will not contest the return of Mr. Watkin now, but reserve their efforts for the general election. Mr. Watkin will stand as an independent Liberal, and a general supporter of the present Government. There being no other candidate at present in the field, Mr. Watkin's return is assured.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Alderman Copeland has decided not to offer himself for re-election after the dissolution. Mr. Beresford Hope will again stand as an independent candidate.

PEMBROKE.—Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., has intimated his intention of retiring at the next general election. It is reported that Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. for Finsbury, will be asked to become a candidate for the seat; and Mr. R. Potter, chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, has also been named as a probable candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

WORCESTER.—The address of the Conservative candidate for Worcester, Mr. H. Allsopp, of Hindlip Hall, near Worcester, and principal in the great brewery firm, has been published.

WEST KENT.—Sir Edmund Filmer, who was first returned to Parliament in 1859, has intimated his intention to retire from the representation of the county at the close of the present Parliament.

IN FINSBURY the names of several candidates have been mentioned. In addition to Mr. Alderman Lusk and Mr. Phillips, who have announced themselves, Mr. Thomas Hughes ("Tom Brown") and Mr. George Wilson, late chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, have been spoken of.

STATE OF LANCASHIRE.—At the meeting of the Central Committee in Manchester on Monday, it was reported that there was a balance of 116,405*l.* in the bank. Mr. Farnall presented his fortnightly report, which stated that there was a decrease on the fortnight in persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions of 6,807. Various grants were then made from the general fund. It was resolved to adjourn to the 23rd inst., and that the executive committee meetings subsequent to that date should be held monthly.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday Lord Stanley of Alderley had an audience, and M. Quaade, the Danish envoy, had the honour of being received by her Majesty. They afterwards joined the Royal family at dinner.

On Sunday morning Divine service was performed at Osborne before her Majesty, the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

It is understood that her Majesty and the members of the Royal family staying at Osborna will remove to Windsor Castle on the 10th inst.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Friday, and on Saturday visited the Royal Academy. They visit Cambridge University on the 2nd of June.

The rumour is very current in West-end circles that the Prince and Princess of Wales will before long pay a visit to Paris.

There will be a concert at Buckingham Palace on the 11th of May, when the Prince and Princess of Wales will officiate in the absence of her Majesty. The Lord Chamberlain has issued cards for a full-dress reception at Buckingham Palace on Monday, the 23rd.

Viscount Palmerston was compelled, by a slight attack of gout, to absent himself from the House of Commons during the past week. He is now much better.

The Premier, has given a subscription of 100*l.*, and Lady Palmerston of 20*l.*, to the Garibaldi Fund.

A protest, headed by Sir G. Bowyer, against the Garibaldi banquet given at the Reform Club, has been signed by thirty-eight members of the club, out of about 1,200. The protesters consist exclusively of Roman Catholics or Ultramontanes.

We understand that Mr. Gadsby, author of "Wanderings in the East," has been dangerously ill at Jerusalem. He had been to Mount Sinai, and had arranged with a party of gentlemen to travel through Syria, &c., but was taken ill at the Dead Sea, and compelled to return to Jerusalem. He was confined there for nearly a fortnight under the care of Dr. Chaplin, the physician of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, and then, acting upon Dr. Chaplin's earnest advice, was conveyed in a litter to Jaffa, and there left the country for Malta, where, we believe, Mr. Gadsby now is. There has been much sickness in the East this season. Several English mechanics have died in Egypt of dysentery, &c. On March 25th, the thermometer in the shade at Alexandria stood at 140 deg.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 101 during the week.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER GEORGIA has arrived in the Mersey. It is reported at Liverpool that she is to be sold, and it is added that her crew are to be retained in readiness for the Alexandria.

EXECUTION AT NEWGATE.—The execution of Devine for the Marylebone murder took place on Monday morning. The wretched man died without a struggle. There was a very small crowd in attendance.

PAYMASTER SMALES.—We regret to observe that the unfortunate Paymaster Smales has surrendered as a bankrupt upon his own petition. It is understood that Mr. Smales is a man with a very large family—eight children.—*United Service Gazette*.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR WALES.—We hear that an effort is being made to effect a junction between St. David's College, Lampeter, and the movement for promoting university and high-school education in the Principality.—*Daily News*.

THE ALEXANDRIA.—After undergoing a survey, this vessel, which is still lying in the Toxteth Dock, Liverpool, will be rapidly completed and made ready for sea by the Messrs. Miller. The Custom-house officers have of course left the ship.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY took place on Saturday evening. It was presided over by Sir Charles Eastlake. Several of the Cabinet Ministers, some of the judges, and a distinguished array of artistic and literary celebrities, were present. The speeches were generally of a congratulatory character.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.—Mr. Cobden has given notice of his intention to move on an early day:—"That, recognising and approving the policy of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of foreign nations, by which our intercourse with Europe and America is guided, this House is of opinion that the same policy should be observed in our relations with the Chinese Empire."

CHEAP TRAINS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Metropolitan Railway have issued a notice that on and after May 2 they will issue return-tickets for fourpence the whole distance and threepence for the intermediate ones upon their line of railway. They will be issued for special trains before six a.m., giving liberty of return by any ordinary third-class carriages during the day.

MR. SMEE AND THE BROMPTON ORATORY.—The dispute between Mr. Smees and the Fathers of the Oratory, respecting the property of the late Mr. Hutchinson, which has already engaged the attention of the House of Commons, was last week before the Court of Probate. Mr. Hutchinson, who was Mr. Smees's brother-in-law, became a Roman Catholic some years ago, joined the Fathers of the Oratory, and, passing over his family, bequeathed his property to the

Rev. Mr. Knox, as trustee for the Oratory. The will was disputed, as having been obtained by undue influence, and the trial closed on Saturday. The Judge of the Probate Court not only declared for the will, but condemned Mr. Smees in the costs of the suit.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK.—The inquiry in the circumstances of the loss of the City of New York, which ran on Daunt's Rock, at the entrance of Cork harbour, and became a wreck, was concluded on Monday, when judgment was given. The Court thought the master in fault, and suspended Captain Kennedy's certificate for eight months. Notice of appeal has been given.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM STARVATION IN BETHNAL-GREEN.—The dreary catalogue of deaths from starvation in Bethnal-green is not yet completed. An inquest was held on Monday on the body of an aged woman to whom food in any shape appeared to be only an occasional luxury. The medical man who made a post-mortem examination of the body said that there was no particle of fat in the stomach or trace of food in the system. The poor woman had an invincible repugnance to the workhouse, and her death indeed was primarily due to the horror she felt at becoming a pauper. She never appears to have applied for relief, and therefore no one was to blame for the miserable termination of her existence.

THE "INDIGNATION" DEPUTATION.—A deputation, headed by Mr. Edmond Beales, waited upon Sir George Grey at the Home Office on Wednesday, in reference to the interference by the police with the Garibaldi meeting on Primrose-hill on Saturday week. Mr. Beales asked for information as to the rules under which public meetings could be held in the open air. Sir G. Grey expressed his regret that the meeting should have been broken up, but said that such meetings could only be held in the parks with the consent of Mr. Cowper. He added that if the police had been guilty of violence towards any person a summons should be taken out against the offender. Mr. Shaen expressed his intention of taking this course. It is stated that the Working Men's Garibaldi Committee have resolved to hold a meeting on Primrose-hill on Saturday next, when sufficient resistance is to be offered to the police to ensure the right of holding meetings being tried in some way.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The annual general court and spring election in connection with this charity was held on Friday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Alderman Abbs presided. The secretary read the report of the board of management, which stated that during the year legacies had been bequeathed to the institution to the extent of 4,537*l.* During the year sixty cases had been received by election, and thirty more would be that day elected, while it was intended at the election in October next to elect forty, and that number might be improved upon at the election next April. The total number of additional subscribers during the year had been 140. There had been a great increase in the number of visitors during the year, and one gentleman who had given his name for five guineas was so moved and interested at the statements made by the Rev. Edwin Sydney at a meeting in Liverpool on behalf of the institution, that he increased his donation to 100 guineas. All the visitors had left with impressions of deep interest and gratification. From the financial statement it appeared that the total income for the year had been 25,037*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure 23,944*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance at the banker's of 1,092*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The report was adopted.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last, by the Senate, elected examiners for the academical year 1864-1865:—Classics: The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., and Wm. Smith, Esq., LL.D. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: Wm. Henry Besant, Esq., M.A., and Isaac Todhunter, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. The English Language, Literature, and History: Joshua Girling Fitch, Esq., M.A., and Christopher Knight Watson, Esq., M.A. The French Language: Professor Charles Cassal, and Theodore Karcher, Esq. The German Language: Professor Kinkel, Ph.D., and C. H. Schaible, Ph.D. and M.D. The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scripture History: The Rev. Samuel Davidson, D.D., and William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A. Logic and Moral Philosophy: Professor Alexander Bain, M.A., and Edward Poste, Esq., M.A. Political Economy: William B. Hodgson, Esq., LL.D., and Richard Holt Hutton, Esq., M.A. Experimental Philosophy: Professor George Downing Living, M.A., and Belfour Stewart, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Chemistry: Henry Debus, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., and Professor Wm. Allen Miller, M.D., F.R.S. Botany and Vegetable Physiology: Joseph Dalton Hooker, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., and Thomas Thompson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Geology and Palaeontology: Professor John Morris, F.G.S., and Professor Andrew C. Ramsay, F.R.S. Law, and the Principles of Legislation: Herbert Broom, Esq., M.A., and Professor Joseph Sharpe, LL.D. Practice of Medicine: Professor Edmund Alexander Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., and Francis Sibson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Surgery: Professor John Eric Erichsen and John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S. Anatomy: Professor George Viner Ellis, and Professor Peter Redfern, M.D. Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology: George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., and Wm. Scovell Savory, Esq., M.B., F.R.S. Midwifery: Wm. Tyler Smith, Esq., M.D., and Charles West, Esq., M.D. Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry: Frederick J. Farre, Esq., M.D., and Professor Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D., F.R.S. Forensic Medicine: Professor Wm. Augustus Guy, M.B., and Wm. Odling, Esq., M.B., F.R.S.

Literature.

"HUMAN SADNESS."*

The new volume before us by the Countess de Gasparin does not please us quite so well as its predecessor. Indeed, we hardly like the idea of writing a book about "sadness" at all. The sanctuary of sorrow is so sacred that we are disposed to resent the offices of the interpreter as impertinent, or, if pertinent, so only when their purpose is to reveal how its darkest and most mysterious symbols may yet, as we gaze upon them, be seen to glow with a heavenly radiance. All anatomy of sorrow—all nice analysis of its inner laws and conditions—is apt to be morbid. There is such a thing as the luxury of grief—the hugging of our very pangs—which borders very closely on vanity and self-worship; and it is very difficult to discourse on such a subject as the Countess de Gasparin has chosen, without laying ourselves open to such charges. One result of our modern civilisation has been an immense development of nervous susceptibility. And many men and women destitute of a particle of genuine, healthy sympathy with actual suffering and hardship have yet a morbidly active sensibility—capable of becoming to them the occasion of acute suffering—with reference to a class of troubles which would have hardly been acknowledged as inconveniences in a more robust age. We are very far from including our author in this reference. There is evidence here of other sorrow than that which is purely self-devouring,—of a sympathy which vibrates truly to the touch of all real woe. It is rather with reference to those for whom she writes that we fear. Only people possessing a highly sensitive nature will be likely to do more than glance at the book:—to others, it will seem but a spasmodic effusion—*velut ægri somnia*—out of all relation to the real every-day life of men and women; and they will throw it aside with surprise if not disgust. Yet it is precisely the sensitive and delicately organised who stand in need of some more tonic airs than breathe here. But we must not press the writer too hard, or we shall be classed among "the race of oppressors." It would be blight and death for the camellia to be exposed on the outside of the conservatory, whose friendly shelter alone enables it to unfold its exquisite petals: and there are human natures similarly constituted. We may deem fitter for a climate like ours, and therefore relatively nobler, the plant which elaborates its sweetness and its beauty in spite of, and even aided by, the rough ministries of dust, frost and wind:—but we cannot for that afford to quarrel with hot-house plants and exotics.

The author does not attempt "a rigorous classification" of sorrows, and the class with which she to a large extent deals, are of the more subtle and delicate order. The opening chapter on "Oppression" may serve as a specimen. The "tyrants" whose yoke is so heavy, are "the possessors of 'rude health'; the individualities cut out by a 'few strokes,' and wanting in fineness of appreciation; those whose minds 'have never been strained by a doubt'; decided characters, 'complete' characters:—in short, 'the strong' generally. The Countess is eloquent upon the cruelty of those who do not so much 'destroy happiness by attacking it openly,' as prevent it. "All was but now full of smiles"; when "a 'supposition of evil, a censure, an unkindness arises,' and therewith 'the sun has disappeared.' Again, besides the 'tyranny' of 'strong' or narrow-minded and 'pedantic' people, there is that equally crushing yoke of 'the course of 'daily life'; with its 'inert things,' the 'coarse grasp of its facts,' the coldness and dulness of 'reality'; there are 'scruples,' 'constraints,' 'anxieties,' innumerable; which suck the juice and sweetness out of life. True, the writer often anticipates the censure of "over-refinement" and dwelling on imaginary sufferings; but [this cannot debar us from expressing our decided conviction that such censure is largely right. No doubt it is disagreeable to be surrounded by pedantic, narrow-minded, uncongenial people; but if the fact be so, it is generally to some extent our own fault, and no relations with others cast a gloom over a healthy mind, which are themselves genuine and truthful. Half of our dissatisfaction with society springs from the fruitless attempt to stand on a footing with our neighbours, which common-sense might convince us was incompatible with existing difference of temperament, circumstances, in principles.

But we like some of these chapters much better than that on "Oppression." In that headed "Beautiful Sadness,"—much as we object to the

title, regarding it, as we do, as confirmatory of some of the opinions we have expressed above—there are some really beautiful passages; and throughout the work there is that grace of language, and that refinement and delicacy of thought and illustration, which have characterised the author's previous writings. Occasionally we are struck by that exaggeration of language which English readers will, we trust, never reconcile themselves to. The sobriety of our taste condemns such expressions as the following:—

"I hate myself; God hates me; horror possesses me. I go my way to damnation or annihilation &c."—P. 168.

"How beautiful, how divine the joy I feel! Drag on, monotonous days; pile up your difficulties, heavy claims of duty; blow, contrary winds; reality, rear thy mountains in my path; I will traverse you with flaming brow; I will lift you without my arm giving way; I defy, I laugh at you all."—P. 193.

"The very silence of man has often crushed back my thoughts; my God never stifled one."—P. 9.

It is very extraordinary that French writers seem never able to write about God without what strikes an Englishman as impropriety or almost profanity.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S SPEECHES AND LETTERS.*

To most of our readers the late Prince's speeches will already be known through the medium of the more expensive publication of which this is a reprint. Those who have not yet seen it will probably have their interest awakened by the following extract from the prefatory remarks:—

"It must be obvious to the reader of this introduction that the writer has received the most valuable and important aid from those who, by their constant intercourse with the Prince Consort, could best appreciate the high qualities which shone forth in his domestic life—from persons in the Royal household who saw him daily, from members of the Royal household, and especially from the Queen herself. To her Majesty the writer is indebted for a view of the Prince's character in which a loving and profound appreciation is combined with the most earnest desire for exact truth and faithfulness. There is not anyone who could have been cognisant of all the various traits of the Prince enumerated in this introduction, unless he had been instructed by her who alone saw, with the full light of a complete affection, into the whole beauty and merit of the character of this remarkable man."

The character of a man of the Prince's great qualities, both of mind and heart, is always full of interest. Especially must this be the case, even for those who are not given overmuch either to hero or hystrio-worship, when the owner of such gifts has been born in the purple, influenced the destinies of a great nation, almost shared its throne. But it is perhaps in the authentic revelation of some of Queen Victoria's own private thoughts and feelings that the charm of this little work will chiefly lie. In addition to the avowal of general inspiration and guidance given above, some passages of the Introduction read as though the royal hand had itself held the pen, and a most womanly heart were struggling after an unfeigned consolation—a nation's sympathy in their private sorrows. "During the Prince's life," says the Introduction, "the Queen often longed to make known to the world the ever-present, watchful, faithful, invaluable aid which she received from the Prince Consort in the conduct of the public business. Her Majesty could hardly endure even then to be silent on this subject, and not to declare how much her reign owed to him. And now the Queen can no longer refrain from uttering what she has so long felt, and from proclaiming the irreparable loss to the public service, as well as to herself and to her family, which the Prince's death has occasioned" (p. 41). It may be that this touching passage has already come under our readers' attention.

Composed in a foreign language, restricted to the utmost brevity of expression, and toned down to the dignified reserve becoming his position, the Prince's speeches are not to be judged as specimens of oratory. But they contain a great quantity of valuable thinking on a great variety of subjects. Possessing an intellect of more pliancy than force, the Prince was almost equally at home in the most diverse departments of science and art. Apart altogether from that high position which lifts into fame and importance the most puny productions of kingly authorlings, he must have left his name and mark upon the literature of his native land, had not the weighty responsibilities of rank and power awaited him here, and assigned him other tasks. Altogether he may be said to have been one of the most versatile, most accomplished, and best men of his generation. The last characteristic was his noblest claim to remembrance. His sympathies were as minute and tender as they were wide and exalted; and he will long be missed as the active friend of every

movement by which society could be elevated, morally or intellectually, or a poor man's home improved. The English people will feel the deepest gratitude to her Majesty for this affecting memorial of one who laid them under so many obligations, rendering too, as it does, closer and more confidential than ever before, the bonds of good feeling which attach them to their Sovereign. He may just call attention to the Memorandum on the Command of the Army, and the famous Trinity House speech, not only as completely vindicating the Prince from the stupid charges which ignorance and credulity brought against him, but as giving more favourable impressions of the Prince's high ability than any other of his published compositions. So much weighty good sense has very rarely been condensed into expressions so brief, and of such crystalline clearness.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Mankind in Many Ages. By T. L. VON OLDENKOPF. (Virtue.) This is an attempt to give in a single volume, not the history of the world, but some notion of its ruling races, its more stirring times, controlling and decisive incidents in war and policy. It is well written and readable; but the proportions are not very well kept. England during the middle ages comes off with four pages; England since '48 gets fifteen. Very flattering to us; but is this historical justice?—*Memoir of Robert Alfred Vaughan.* By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. (Macmillan.) This is but a little book, and little need be said of it, except that it deserves a place on the same shelf with Stanley's "Life of Arnold," Carlyle's "Sterling," and lives of other studious men, who chose in this life a higher priesthood than that of letters. Dr. Vaughan has performed his painful, but still not all unpleasing task, with exquisite good taste and feeling. Tender as the relation between himself and his son seems to have been, no weak or fond word ever escapes him, while at the same time he does full justice to the genius and high character of the man whose biographer he has undertaken to become. Mr. Vaughan was one of those genial, pleasant souls, we should imagine, who are liable to a little misconception in this world. His very happiness and *bonhomie* may have served as a disguise for the seriousness of spirit that possessed him. He seems to have been at bottom a man who "lived as ever in the Great Task-master's eye." He always kept some purpose steadily in view, and each day saw something done towards its realisation. It was by no desultory, haphazard reading, the student will here find—it was by following out carefully-laid plans of study, that he accumulated those vast stores of information which he pours out with such profusion in his essays. And the plan of his *magnum opus*, the "Mystics," was sketched years and years before its completion, and involved the labour of learning a language or two! The same conscientious thoroughness extended itself to his ministerial life. We learn from his letters and his diary, how highly he thought of his work; how carefully he prepared for the pulpit; and what a deep interest he took in those whose teacher it was his lot to become. We can believe that many who knew Mr. Vaughan in his lifetime, will for the first time do him justice in these respects, when reading these "Remains." He was not of the order of men who wear their heart upon their sleeve. No words of his probably ever supplied a corrective to the impression of placidity and content which, as we said, such as he are apt to make. He could not have talked about his own feelings and motives much. Even in his diary the self-disclosures, so to speak, are fewer and slighter than we commonly find in such compositions. The constitution of his nature seems to have had a totality and completeness, that left him less to say to himself about himself than some have. But if there had been more disharmonies to note and deplore, a deeper strain of passion to hurry him into speech, his was the temper of mind not to unveil before the gaze of an imperfect sympathy. Even now, perhaps, we do not know all the depths of his still, profound nature, or all the storms by which it was moved. Enough is known to convince us that in him the work of culture, intellectual and moral—at least, a work as nearly perfected as might be—was the slowly-ripened fruit of much deliberation with himself, much effort, and much prayer. There are few students who may not take shame to themselves as they contrast the paucity and poor results of their endeavours with Alfred Vaughan's steady labours and brilliant success; and few ministers, of whatever denomination, who will not derive benefit from the contemplation of his pure character and complete self-consecration. In speaking of this memoir it is unnecessary to touch upon Mr. Vaughan's genius and its characteristics. One thing we will say: we have always thought his "Hours with the Mystics" was not the best thing he has done. In the temper of his mind he never seemed to us to have the key which unlocks the temple of mysteries. He never seemed able to get to the centre, and look at things from the mystical point of view. His history was, after all, written from without, though it is the best we have. We are confirmed in an old opinion—one which his astonishing command of imagery and illustration must have made upon many minds—that poetry was his vocation, by the republication of his early poem, "The Witch of Endor,

* *Human Sadness.* By the Countess DE GASPARIN, author of "The Near and the Heavenly Horizons." London: Strahan.

* *The Principal Speeches and Letters of H. R. H. the Prince Consort.* With an Introduction giving some Outline of his Character. Murray.

which will be new to many and will be read with sincere pleasure.—*The Nests at Washington, and Other Poems.* By JOHN JAMES PIATT and SARAH M. BRYAN PIATT. (New York: Walter Low.)—Unquestionable force of language, command of imagery that is not common-place or stale, and passionate feeling, are among the characteristics of these poems, and ought to go some way towards making their authors poets, and their poems a source of pleasure. But there is something wanting. We have read nearly all through this volume in search of a short poem having sufficient unity and distinctness of impression to quote. A short poem should be about some one thing, and should say some one thing, or it is nothing. Now there is only one poem of Mr. Piatt's which fulfils these conditions—that called the "Monk's Vision of Christ"—and it is probably the one which he himself would consider the baldest and tamest of all. A mere group of fancies having the same amount of inward unity as is given to a bunch of flowers by the string that binds them, is not a poem. A poem is itself a flower—a living growth, as it were, which escapes at its birth out of its creator's hands, its form being determined by self-forged inward necessities of its own being, by the nature of the meaning which has to be shaped into distinct expression. "Western Windows," "The Lost Horizon," "The Mirage of the West,"—what vague-sounding titles are these! They are not so much subjects as imperfect centres for fancies gathered at random. Mr. Piatt reminds us of a man in a reverie lounging in a garden, touched, it may be, by old associations, and listlessly plucking a flower here and a flower there, as he thinks of the past. When he has dropped the flowers in a lump on to the path, he has done with them exactly what he has done with the productions of his imagination in these poems. At the same time there are glimpses of a real faculty and inspiration, from which more may be expected. Miss or Mrs. Piatt is a graceful feminine version of the poet just noticed. She is still more vague and inconclusive. Indeed, sometimes she seems to think the art of poetry lies in conducting the reader through a vista of pleasant-sounding verses up to an open question, where she leaves him dying for an answer. When she has a meaning, and hammers it fairly out, it is not generally anything very original. But the versification has plenty of melody and force, and the poetic feeling is unmistakable. Still her poems, too, must be set down with the former as works of promise rather than performance.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

M. Rénan is about to publish a "Life of St. Paul." Messrs. Smith and Elder announce that they will early publish a volume of the writings of Mazzini, which have been translated with the approval of the illustrious exile.

Messrs. Cassell are just bringing to a conclusion their edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress" which will be immediately followed by other works of the famous Bedford tinker, the next being "The Holy War," and a life by the Rev. W. Brock.

Mr. J. P. Bailey, author of that remarkable poem "Festus," is preparing a volume of minor poems for publication, which may be looked for at an early date.

Mr. R. Redgrave is engaged in compiling a catalogue of all the pictures now forming the Royal collections and deposited in the various palaces dispersed over the country. This work is to be illustrated by photographs of all the works, executed upon a uniform scale, and which already amount to more than 1,000 in number.

A new work of travel, by Mr. Thomas Baines, formerly attached to the North Australian Expedition, and subsequently to that of Dr. Livingstone on the Zambesi, is in the press, with the title of "Explorations in South-West Africa." The work is an account of a journey in the years 1861 and 1862, from Walrich Bay on the Western coast of Southern Africa to Lake Ngami.

An enthusiastic lover of "Elia," resident in America, has long been engaged in collecting the stray scraps and other inedited pieces of Charles Lamb. These he has now formed into two volumes, and will shortly publish as "Eliana."

A German letter from Copenhagen gives the names of the special correspondents in the seat of war as follows:—*Times*, Gallenga; *Daily News*, Skinner; *Daily Telegraph*, Dicey; *Sigle*, O. Commettant; *Patrie*, D'Arnould; *Opinion Nationale*, Louis Noir; *Moniteur de Armée*, Février.

The very extensive and valuable collection of ancient and modern pictures and miniatures formed by the late Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely has been sold by auction. The whole realised upwards of 4,400*l*.

The copyright of the whole of Washington Irving's works has realised the sum of 42,000*l*. Of this vast amount—vast for literary labour—30,000*l*. was paid during the author's lifetime; the remaining 12,000*l*. has just been paid over to his trustees.

The first number of "The Alexandra Magazine and Woman's Social and Industrial Advocate," published by Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, appears this month.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY opened its doors on Monday, and according to general concurrence, the exhibition is the highest in point of average merit known for many years. The *Spectator* thus briefly characterises the noteworthy pictures of the R.A.'s:—

Commencing, then, as in duty bound, with the members of the Academy—we find that Messrs. Maclean,

Herbert, and Frith are entirely absent—Mr. Ward is represented only by a small and somewhat indifferent picture of "Thackeray in his Study." With the works of some of the members we might readily have dispensed; others, again, have never been seen to better advantage than now. Conspicuous among these stands Sir Edwin Landseer, who has never produced a more original or impressive work than his "North Pole," with its cold grey sky and dreary waste of icebergs, where two ravenous white bears are snarling over some of the relics of the unfortunate Franklin expedition. In direct contrast to this powerful work is another of two squirrels peaceably nibbling their nuts on the branch of a tree, while a plump little bullfinch is piping to them merrily from below. These and two smaller works give ample proof that our great animal painter is still in the fullest enjoyment of his powers. Mr. Phillip has a large representation of "A Spanish Wake," very powerful in effect, and painted with more than his usual vigour of handling. The post of honour in the great room is occupied by Mr. Lewis's "Court-yard of an Eastern House," which is one of the most marvellous instances of patient industry perhaps ever seen on the Academy walls, but it may be questioned whether it is painting proper. There is an entire absence of unity, while the detail is so endless that the eye is wearied in the effort to follow it. Mr. Hook has four or five pictures, one of which only differs much from his previous works. It is called "From Under the Sea," and portrays a group of men who have issued from a copper-mine, the candles still flaring in their hats—the women and children are waiting to receive them. The colour is singular, but without doubt true to fact. Mr. Poole has two pictures, one a version of Mr. Hodgson's subject of last year, "The Lighting of the Beacon on the Approach of the Spanish Armada." Mr. Millais is represented by five pictures, three of which will certainly not add to his reputation. The sequel to the "First Sermon"—the same little girl we saw last year asleep in the pew, will doubtless be very popular, but by far his best and most striking work is a portrait group of two gorgeously dressed young girls reclining on a carpet and playing with flowers. The background is formed of a gilded leather screen marvellously painted, and in front of the children is a globe of goldfish, the whole being painted with an intensity that few but this painter can reach; while the extraordinary power of infusing vitality into his faces, in which this artist excels all his brethren, has never been more conspicuously shown. Mr. Goodall contributes a "Fête Champêtre," which recalls his earlier works, and two Eastern subjects, the larger of which—a desert scene, with a woman offering a bowl of water to a camel-driver—is very large and manly in treatment. The works of Messrs. Faed, Ansdell, Dobson, and Horsely call for no special remark; they are up to the usual level, and will sustain, though not increase, the reputation of their authors. Mr. Elmore, besides a pretty subject of a pensive nun walking in a convent garden, exhibits a more than life-size figure of a young man in armour called "Excelsior," very thoroughly drawn and painted, though a little melodramatic in conception. Mr. Stanfield is well represented by four pictures. His "Peace" and "War" are as fine as anything he has produced during his long career as a painter; and the familiar style of Roberts will be recognised in his "Rome" and "Cathedral Interior." Among the number of Royal pictures, of some of which the less that is said the better, Mr. O'Neill's "Landing of the Prince and Princes of Wales at Gravesend" will ensure the largest share of popular applause, but we cannot help feeling that Mr. O'Neill is somewhat out of his element—his picture is not free from a vulgarity of colour and a coarseness of rendering in the faces of his figures.

Cleanings.

What trees are those which, when fire is applied to them, are exactly what they were before?—Ashes. On Saturday night last two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced in different parts of the parish of Maresfield, in the county of Sussex.

The number of persons saved by lifeboats during the nine years ending 1863, was 3,409, and by rocket and mortar apparatus, 2,896.

It is a remarkable fact that, although common sheep delight in verdant fields, religious flocks are not anxious for green pastures.

The pearl-fishery of Ceylon has been ruined this year by an irruption of the skate-fish, which has killed the oysters. The loss of revenue is said to amount to no less than 50,000*l*.

The distinguished individual known among the ancients as Cupid has recently changed his name to Cupidity, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money as well as matrimony.

M. Nadar announces that he will shortly make another ascent in his balloon, the *Géant*, somewhere on the Mediterranean, and that he will attempt to cross that sea.

A bridge is to be built over Niagara River at Buffalo, to connect with Canada, at a cost of 1,000,000 dollars. Over 300,000 dollars have been subscribed towards it.—*Canadian paper.*

A genius once undertook to name and classify the different sorts of fools in this world. "First, the ordinary fool; second, the fool who is one and doesn't know it; third, the fool who is not satisfied with being a fool in reality, but undertakes, in addition, to play the fool."

George Selwyn once affirmed in company that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, when, after her signature, stood: "P.S.—Who is right now, you or I?"

Owing to a blunder in the transmission of a telegram *via* Halifax, the American press has recently been announcing the death of the celebrated Earl of Aberdeen. Long obituary notices of this nobleman have been given. One prominent literary paper devoted a leader to eulogise the deceased statesman.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS INTRODUCED INTO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—The total

number of immigrants and liberated Africans introduced into the West India colonies from 1843 to 1863 was 164,505, divided as follows—from 1843 to 1856, 94,219; in 1857, 5,235; in 1858, 5,947; in 1859, 9,794; in 1860, 12,998; in 1861, 12,772; in 1862, 15,720; and in 1863, 7,730.

MANY ALIASES.—A patriotic lady of Kentucky, by the name of Adams, has sacrificed to her patriotism the comfort of her infant child, by naming him Geo. D. Prentice James P. Grant Orlando H. Rosencrantz Stanley Berryman Burnside Adams. The little fellow, remarks an exchange, is only five weeks old and cannot remonstrate. If he lives to grow up, and be so unfortunate as to learn to write, he will be compelled to sign his name George D. P. J. P. G. O. H. R. S. B. B. Adams. Life under such circumstances would be a doubtful blessing.—*New York Independent.*

PRAYER IN CONGRESS.—A curious resolution has been submitted to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Saulsbury (Dem. Del.) submitted the following:—Resolved, "That the chaplain of the Senate respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not to lecture Him, informing Him, under pretence of prayer, his, said chaplain's opinion in reference to his duty as the Almighty, and that the said chaplain be further requested, as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer to lecture the Senate in relation to questions before the body."

HANNAH MORE AND LORD MONBODDO.—It was in the garden of Garrick's villa at Hampton-court that a curious scene occurred between Hannah More and Lord Monboddo. That whimsical but learned man was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Garrick at the same time as herself. They were walking together in the garden, when his lordship astonished his fair companion by a declaration of love, and an offer of his hand and heart. His advances met with a positive refusal; and Lord Monboddo on this returned to the drawing-room, when he amused Mrs. Garrick not a little by telling her what had just occurred, adding, "I am very sorry for this refusal: I should have so much liked to teach that nice girl Greek."—*Recollections of Wilberforce.*

"LOOKIE, D'YE SEE."—John Wesley was one day talking of the habit which many persons, even of superior education, contract of interlarding their conversation with one or another peculiar phrase, without being aware of it. Among such was the celebrated lawyer, Chief Justice Holt, whose perpetually recurring expression was, "Lookie, d'ye see." An admirer of the Chief Justice one day said to his nephew, "Your uncle is a great man, but what a pity it is that he can't talk for any time together without bringing in, 'Lookie, d'ye see.'" "I'll break him of it," said the nephew; and the mode he adopted was as follows: Holt had often found fault with him for not giving his mind to legal studies. One day the nephew surprised him not a little by saying: "Well, uncle, I have thought much of your advice, and have been acting upon it so intently as to have versified parts of 'Coke upon Lyttleton.' Shall I give you a specimen?" Holt nodded assent, and he proceeded thus:—

He that is tenant in fee
Need neither quake nor quiver;
For he hath it, "Lookie, d'ye see,"
To him and his heirs for ever.

"Ah, you rogue," said the old judge, "I understand you."—*Recollections of Wilberforce.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON DROWSY SERMONS.—At the anniversary banquet of the Royal Academy on Saturday, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in responding to the toast of "The distinguished guests," said—"On the present occasion I have learnt a very wholesome lesson, which may be usefully studied, not by myself alone, but by those of my Right Reverend brethren also who surround me. I see a little lady there (pointing to Mr. Millais's picture of a child asleep in church, entitled 'My Second Sermon'), who, though all unconscious whom she has been addressing, and of the homily she has been reading to us during the last three hours, has in truth, by the eloquence of her silent slumber—(cheers and laughter)—given us a grave warning of the evil of lengthy sermons and drowsy discourses. (Loud cheers.) Sorry, indeed, should I be to disturb that sweet and peaceful slumber, but I beg to say that when she does awake she may be informed who they are who have pointed the moral of her story—(cheers)—have drawn the true inference from the change that has passed over her since she heard her first sermon, and have resolved to profit by the lecture she has thus delivered to them." (Loud cheers.)

SCENE IN A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.—There was an extraordinary scene in a committee-room of the House of Commons on Thursday. Mr. Res, a Belfast solicitor, was cross-examining a witness in the matter of the Belfast Improvement Bill, when the committee intimated to him that his manner was offensive to them. After repeated cautions they ordered him to leave the room. He refused to go, and finally had to be ejected by the police.

THE BIRKENHEAD STEAM-RAMS.—The Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, fixed the trial with respect to the seizure of Messrs. Laird's steam-rams by the Government for the 27th of May. The Attorney-General has availed himself of a special privilege, and demanded a "trial at the bar." The trial will take place before the judges and a special jury. The peculiarity of trial at the bar is that each of the judges is at liberty to address the jury upon any points of law that are raised and upon the whole case.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. KERSHAW, M.P.—Mr. James Kershaw, one of the members for Stockport, and head of the firm of Kershaw, Sidebottom, and Co., cotton-spinners, manufacturers, and calico-printers, Portland-street, Manchester, died at his residence, Streatham Manor House, Surrey, on Wednesday last. He had been at the House of Commons on the preceding Thursday, and caught a cold, which had serious results, though his health had been delicate for the last eighteen months. Mr. Kershaw was born in 1795, and was one of the successful men of the day. He started life as a warehouse lad, but showed such eminent business qualities that at a tolerably early age he was made a partner in the mercantile firm of Lees, Millington, and Callender, of which ultimately he became the leading partner. It was not till some years after that he became a spinner and manufacturer. The mills employ nearly 3,000 hands, to whom Mr. Kershaw has always been a kind and considerate employer. In an obituary notice, the *Manchester Examiner* says:—

In earlier life Mr. Kershaw was, if not a prominent public character, one of the leading movers in the many good works which have originated in this city. Attaching himself to the Independent body then worshipping in Moseley-street, and since in Cavendish-street Chapel, he was chosen deacon, and was especially active in the Sunday-school. To the day of his death he was a thorough-going Nonconformist, and his purse and personal influence were never denied to the extension of the principles he professed. There have been few men in the country who have so liberally subscribed to the erection of new chapels, and scattered over the country are many beautiful edifices to which he was one of the chief contributors. Amidst the multifarious calls of business, and the exciting pursuits of political and municipal life, he could always spare time to promote his favourite cause of Sunday-school education. For many years he was president of the Manchester Sunday-School Union, and one of his many acts in connection with it was to offer a prize for the best essay on Sunday-schools and their management. This offer was taken up by the union in London, and the prize was awarded to Mr. S. C. Davids, of Colchester, and the essay was subsequently published. Mr. Kershaw was one of the founders of Roby Schools. In the hon. gentleman the cause of foreign missions has lost an earnest friend. Since 1830, up to within the last ten years, there have been few of those stirring movements which make Manchester history so interesting in which he did not take a part.

As a liberal politician he took part in most of the stirring events in Manchester from 1830 forwards, including the Reform and the anti-Corn Law League agitations. He was a member of the council of the League, and supported the movement liberally with his purse, as well as with his voice and personal influence. He was a subscriber of 1,000*l.* to the "Great anti-Corn-Law League Fund," as it was termed, and about the same time he subscribed 1,000*l.* towards purchasing public parks for the people of Manchester. So munificent was he in his desire to promote any work that he thought to be good, that it is said in a single year his name was down as a subscriber to three different objects to the amount of 1,000*l.* each. He was an earnest supporter of the movement for obtaining a charter of incorporation for Manchester, was elected an alderman of the first town council under the charter, and was made third Mayor of Manchester in 1843, holding the office for two years. He became a candidate for the representation of Stockport in Parliament along with Mr. Cobden, in July, 1847, but was defeated. In December of the same year, however, on Mr. Cobden vacating his seat at Stockport, to accept a seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire, he stood a second contest, and was elected. He continued to hold the seat till his death, although in the face of one or two keen contests. His principles have always been those of a staunch Liberal, and his political career has ever been consistent with the programme he laid before his constituents at his first election—short Parliaments, the ballot, repeal of the game-laws, separation of Church and State, removal of religious endowments, and the repeal of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Bill. His practical connection with Manchester has ceased of late years, and upon his removal to his estate near London, he vacated his seat in the City council. But both in Manchester and Stockport he continued to aid in every good movement, and has held the sincere respect of both communities. Since he has resided in the suburbs of London, Mr. Kershaw has, we believe, attended the ministry of the Rev. B. Kent, of Norwood. He lost his only son some years ago, but several daughters survive him, one of whom married Sir John Keys, the son of the Lord Mayor of that name.

MEYERBEER, the celebrated German composer, died at Paris on Monday. His father was James Beer, a wealthy banker of Berlin, in which city Giacomo Meyerbeer, as the composer afterwards called himself, was born on the 5th of September, 1794, and consequently at the time of his death was nearly 70 years of age. As a child he was extremely precocious, and his musical talent came to him so early, that when only seven years old he was celebrated; and at nine a German critic spoke of him as one of the best pianists of Berlin. Meyerbeer did not, however, at once obtain a high position in music. His first opera, *Jephtha's Daughter*, was represented at Munich in 1812 with but indifferent success. The *Orociato in Egitto*, produced in Venice in 1825, may be said to have laid the foundation of his European fame. In 1831 he produced his grand work, *Robert the Devil*, and henceforth Meyerbeer was recognised as a master. The *Huguenots* followed in 1836, and the *Prophète* in 1849, both operas at once taking that commanding position on the lyric stage which they

have ever since maintained. *L'Etoile du Nord*, a work in a different style, followed in 1854, and the *Pardon de Ploërmel* still more recently. It has long been known that the deceased composer had finished another work, *L'Africaine*, and that his scrupulous, and perhaps fastidious, anxiety to secure for it a satisfactory interpretation has alone kept it from the public.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Discount is now at 8 per cent. The announcement of this change was made yesterday morning. The last movement (from 6 to 7 per cent.) was made on the 16th April. There seems to be no great apprehension on the part of commercial men that the step portends disaster, as it was anticipated that the Bank would adopt it to check the foreign drain of gold.

Consols, which closed last week at 91½ to ½ for money and 91½ to ½ for the account, have experienced a decline. The closing quotations to-day were 90½ to ½ and 91½ to ½ respectively.

The morning papers state that an arrangement has taken place between two of the largest wholesale houses in the hosiery trade, the business of Messrs. J. B. and W. Nevill and Co., of Gresham-street, having been transferred to Messrs. J. and R. Morley, of Wood-street.

The large profits which have been made by Anglo-Indian banks have led to the establishment of a bank in Liverpool, called the Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited), the prospectus of which was issued on Saturday evening. The board of directors is composed of Liverpool merchants exclusively. The capital is 2,000,000*l.*, in 100,000 shares of 20*l.*, the first issue being 50,000. The promoters state that there is at present no bank of this description in Liverpool, although it enjoys such an immense trade, both import and export. The head-quarters of the bank will be in Liverpool, and branches will be formed at Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, China, Australia, &c.

The prospectus of the Provincial Banking Corporation (Limited) has also been issued. The capital is 2,000,000*l.*, with power to increase to 4,000,000*l.*, in 40,000 shares of 50*l.* each. Only 10,000 of these are offered to the public, the first issue being limited to 20,000, of which half have been subscribed for. The aim of the Company is to transact business in the country only, and the prospectus states that treaties are already pending for the purchase of some private and joint-stock country establishments, which will form the basis of a large and flourishing bank.

On Monday the Imperial Wine Company (Limited) was announced. Two companies already existed known as the Imperial Wine Company and the International Wine Company, their object having been by means of their numerous connections among wine-merchants, grocers, &c., throughout the country, to supply wine direct from the growers. The new company is based upon the union of these. The capital is 100,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 10*l.* each.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

TRAPP-RICHARDS.—April 26, at West-end Chapel, Hammersmith, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Soule, of Battersea, the Rev. George Henry Trapp, of Mundesley, Norfolk, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. J. E. Richards, of Albion-road Chapel, Hammersmith. No cards.

BROWN-WILEMAN.—April 26, at Normacott Church, by the Rev. J. Hombersley, John Ellman Brown, Esq., of New Shoreham, Surrey, to Emily Maria, youngest daughter of Henry Wileman, Esq., Canterbury Villa, near Longton, Staffordshire. No cards.

BANN-MALLARD.—April 26, at Hampstead, by the Rev. William Brock, James Whittingstall Bean, Esq., second son of William Bean, Esq., The Mount, Hampstead, to Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Richard Mallard, Esq.

LININGTON-ROSMAN.—April 27, at Ponder's-end Chapel, by the Rev. W. M. Robinson, Mr. John Henry Linington, of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Frances Rosman, of Southgate, Middlesex.

MORGAN-JOHNSON.—April 27, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, Mr. Edward Morgan, to Ann Earnshaw, only daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Johnson, all of Leeds.

BROOKS-BLAKELEY.—April 27, at Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. B. Thomson, E. Brooks, Esq., to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Wm. Blakeley, Esq., all of Manchester.

RAMSAY-LAW.—April 27, at 7, Park-circus, Glasgow, by the Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Peter Thomas Ramsay, Esq., to Juliet Norton, daughter of David Law, Esq.

BUTCHER-BISSELL.—April 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Ilford, by the Rev. J. Woodard, the Rev. William Butcher, of Aldringham, to Martha, only daughter of Mr. John Bissell, of Lelston.

BALL-VINES.—April 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Fairfield, by the Rev. John Freese, the Rev. E. Ball, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. Uriah Vines, of Fairfield.

SIDEBOTTOM-McDUFF.—April 28, at the Bar Church, Scarbro', by the Rev. W. Tyler, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Morgan, of York, the Rev. J. Sidebottom, of Bucklow-hill, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. McDuff, of Leeds. No cards.

PRATT-EPPS.—April 30, at Bloomsbury, London, by the Rev. W. Brock, Charles Pratt, Esq., of Clarence-parade, Southsea, to Amy Jessy, eldest daughter of Dr. George N. Epps, of 20, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W. No cards.

DEATHS.

ALDER.—April 19, at Coburn-road, Camberwell, Mr. Wm. Alder, formerly of the Royal Navy, aged eighty years.

MACKINTOSH.—April 25, at Hyde-park-terrace, Kensington-gore, Robert James Mackintosh, Esq., son of the late Right Hon. Sir Jas. Mackintosh.

KERSHAW.—April 27, at his residence, Streatham Manor House, Surrey, James Kershaw, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, aged sixty-nine.

DAVIES.—May 2, at Hornsey, aged seventeen years, William Harris, only remaining son of the Rev. van Davies, formerly of Richmond, Surrey.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, April 27.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,476,535	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,820,535
	£26,476,535		£26,476,535

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,022,267
Reserve	3,206,808	Other Securities ..	19,842,368
Public Deposits ..	6,217,965	Notes	5,520,300
Other Deposits ..	12,620,036	Gold & Silver Coin	741,241
Seven Day and other			
Bills	528,367		
	£37,126,176		£37,126,176

April 21, 1864.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These admirable medicaments are adapted to the wants of all ages, ranks, and classes of the community. Ulcerations, bad legs, and enlargements of glands, should be first fomented with warm water and then dressed with this ointment. In a very few days it will display its cooling and curative powers over the diseased parts. When the complaint has become chronic, or has weakened the constitution, Holloway's Pills should be taken while this ointment is used to free the whole body from any taints or foul humours. Both ointment and pills may be employed with the utmost confidence; they contain no ingredients which can do the slightest harm, or cause any shock to the most nervous or delicate.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 2.

The supply of wheat from the home counties was short this morning, and factors held for an advance in prices. This, however, checked the trade; and our millers not being anxious buyers, the bulk of the supply remained unsold towards the close of the market. Foreign wheat is held more firmly, but the prices realised to-day show no improvement over the quotations of last week. Barley realises about the prices of last Monday. Beans and peas are firm; the former rather dearer. We have good arrivals of foreign oats for the past week, and this, following closely on continued good supplies, causes the trade to remain very quiet. The trade has been very moderate to-day, and prices have ruled rather in favour of buyers.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 2.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,844 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 4,518; in 1862, 2,140; in 1861, 2,095; in 1860, 4,229; in 1859, 1,485; and in 1858, 1,944 head. The supply of foreign stock in to-day's market was rather extensive; of sheep and calves only moderate. Sales progressed slowly, but prices were supported. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were tolerably good, and most breeds came to hand in good saleable condition. From Ireland, however, the receipts were limited. Nearly all breeds met a slow inquiry, at last Monday's quotations; the general top figure for beef being 4s 10d per 8lbs, consequently the advance on Thursday was lost. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,120 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 384 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 120 oxen and heifers. With most breeds of sheep the supply was on the increase; and their general condition was good. On the whole, the mutton trade was firm, at an improvement in the quotations, compared with this day's night, of 2d. per 8lbs. Downs, out of the wool sold at 4s 10d to 5s per 8lbs. Our quotations now refer solely to shorn sheep. There was a moderate supply of lambs, but they were in sluggish request, at late rates. Prices ranged from 6s to 7s 4d per 8lbs. About 700 arrived from the Isle of Wight. Calves—the supply of which was only moderate—moved off slowly, at about previous rates, viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The sale for pigs was heavy, at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offs.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 8 8	Prime Southdown 4 10 to 5 0
Second quality . 3 10 4 2	Lambs 4 4 7 4
Prime large oxen, 4 4 4 6	Large coarse calves 4 4 5 0
Prime Scots, &c., 4 8 4 10	Prime small . . . 5 2 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep, 3 6 3 10	Large hogs . . . 3 6 4 0
Second quality . 4 0 4 4	Neatm. porkers, 4 2 4 6
Pr. coarse woolled 4 6 4 8	

Suckling calves, 16s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 2.

The arrivals of meat from Scotland and the West of England continue on a moderately extensive scale, and with town-killed meat the markets are fairly supplied. On the whole, the trade ruled steady, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef . . 2 10 to 3 2	Small pork . . . 4 2 to 4 6
Middling ditto . 3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton . . 3 8 4 0
Prime large do. . 3 10 4 0	Middling ditto . 4 2 4 6
Do. small do. . . 4 2 4 4	Prime ditto . . 4 10 4 10
Large pork . . . 3 2 4 0	Veal 3 10 4 8

Lamb, 6s to 7s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, May 3.

TEA.—There has been very little business transacted, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the quantity to be offered at public sale to-day.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw sugar has been rather inactive, although prices have shown little change of importance.

COFFEE.—A steady demand has been experienced for both plantation and native Ceylon, without any material change in prices.

RICE.—The dealings have been moderately active, at about previous rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 406 firkins butter, and 3,203 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 16,078 casks of butter, and 303 bales and 100 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter is very limited; the sale for new fourth Corks is slow, at 83s to 84s. The supply of foreign increasing. Prices declined 6s to 8s per cwt; best Dutch 106s to 102s. The bacon market ruled firm, and some sales were effected at a decline of fully 1s. per cwt. At the close of the week there was more inquiry about parcels for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 2.—Large supplies of potatoes continue on sale at these markets. For good and fine samples there is a moderate demand, at our quotations; otherwise the trade is in a very depressed state. The currency is as follows:—Yorkshire Regents 45s to 60s, ditto Flukes 50s to 75s, ditto Rocks 45s to 55s, Scotch Regents 40s to 55s, ditto Rocks 35s to 45s, Kent and Essex Regents 40s to 60s, ditto Rocks 40s to 50s per ton.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 30.—We have to report a dull trade for flax, and prices have a downward tendency. Hemp moves off heavily, and clean Russian is now quoted at 35*l.* to 37*l.* per ton. Jute is a slow sale, and prices have fallen 10*l.* to 20*l.* per ton. Coir goods are without material change in value from last week.

SEEDS, Monday, May 2.—There has been a very small demand for seeds during the past week, and the trade for present sowing may now be considered as closed. The inquiry for fine parcels of red seed for holding over continues; but from the limited remaining on hand, intending buyers have difficulty in finding suitable parcels. White seed maintains its value. Trefoil is held more firmly.

WOOL, Monday, May 2.—Great firmness continues to prevail in the demand for all kinds of English wool, and the quotations are well supported. The supply on offer is only moderate. There are buyers in the market both for France and Belgium.

COALS, Monday, May 2.—The market heavy; with a reduction on last day's rates. Hetton 18s 6d, Braddys 17s 9d, Haswell 18s 6d, Kelloe 18s, Hugh Hall 17s 6d, Reepin Grange 17s, Bryon 17s, Wylam 18s, Norton Anthracite 22s, Hartley's 17s 6d; fresh arrivals 8s, left from last day 37.—Total, 78. Ships at sea, 45.

OIL, Monday, May 2.—The oil trade is quiet, and the business doing is chiefly confined to the supply of immediate wants. Lined oil is quoted at 39s to 39s 3d; foreign refined rape 43s 6d to 44s, brown 42s per cwt. Gallipoli olive is held at 62 per tun. French spirits of turpentine are quoted at 84s 6d per cwt. American refined petroleum 2s 3d per gallon.

TALLOW, Monday, May 2.—The tallow trade is dull today, at fully the late decline in the quotations. F.Y.C. is quoted at 40s 3d per cwt. on the spot, 46s 6d to 40s 9d, for June 41s to 41s 3d for July to September, and 43s 6d for October to December delivery. Town tallow 38s 9d net cash. Rough fat 2s 9d, per 5lbs.

Advertisements.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.— The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.
Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.
Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.
Capital—£1,000,000.
The Directors give notice—
1. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at One o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at the Office of the Company, 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.
2. That at such Meeting the Proprietors who then hold ten or more Shares, which they have possessed six calendar months, may attend and vote.
3. That three Directors, Thomas Bridge Simpson, Esq., resigned, Benjamin Edgington, Esq., and James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., and Thomas M. Challis, Esq., one of the Auditors, retire by rotation. The last three gentlemen being eligible for re-appointment will be proposed.
4. That any Proprietors, duly qualified, who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of these situations, must give written notice of their intention at the Office, to the Secretary, at least ten days previously to the time of such meeting.
At the conclusion of the General Meeting a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held, in accordance with the notices transmitted to the Proprietors, for the purpose of making certain Alterations in the Company's Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Directors,
May 3, 1864. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON.

Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.
Deposit on application £1 per Share, £2 on Allotment, £2 in three months, £2 10s. in six months.
DIRECTORS.
G. F. Dencker, Esq., of Hamburg, Harburg, and Moscow, wholesale wine-merchant.
R. H. Edgell, Esq., 15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, merchant.
John Bashford, Esq., 39, Mark-lane, wholesale wine-merchant.
James Saunders, Esq., 6, Mindung-lane, wine-merchant.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 86, Oxford-street, and 73, Cornhill.
SOLICITORS—Shirreff and Son, 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.
BROKER—G. W. Shirreff, Esq., 5, Warrford-court, London, E.C.
West End Office—314, Oxford-street.
City Office (temporary)—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars.
Stores—Marylebone Court-house Vaults.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to carry out upon a much enlarged scale the operations of two well-established and lucrative businesses, hitherto trading as the Imperial Wine Company and the International Wine Company.

The object of these businesses has been, by means of their numerous connexions amongst wine-merchants, grocers, &c., throughout the country, to supply wines direct from the growers, and to give to the consumer the immediate advance in price and quality which the Chancellor of the Exchequer placed within their reach by reducing the duties upon foreign wines and licenses for sales thereof.

The entire business connexions of these existing establishments in full profitable working order have been most advantageously purchased; and in proof of the *bond fide* nature of the undertaking, three-fourths of the whole purchase-money for stock, fixtures, and goodwill, will be paid in shares of the new Company. The vendors will continue to assist in its management, and the Directors have themselves subscribed for a large proportion of the first issue of shares. Directors' remuneration to be one-tenth of the net profits.

One highly remunerative feature of this Company will consist in the powers which have been taken to employ surplus capital in advances upon wine and spirit warrants, &c.

A copy of the articles of association may be seen at the offices of the Company, and prospectuses with forms of application for shares obtained of the brokers, solicitors, or secretary.

N.B.—The scope afforded for this Company may be illustrated by the simple fact that since the new vendors of wines have been called into existence by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's legislation, the annual consumption has increased nearly twofold upon ordinary wines, and threefold upon cheap French wines—vide the Chancellor's last budget.

NOTICE.

No applications for the few remaining Shares can be received later than the 10th of May.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED), LIVERPOOL.

Incorporated, with Limited Liability, under the Companies' Act, 1862.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

In 100,000 Shares, of 20l. each. First issue 50,000 Shares.
Deposit on Application, 1l. per Share. Further payment on Allotment, 2l. per Share.
First Call, not exceeding 2l., not less than One Month after Allotment.

Further Calls, not exceeding 2l. 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

It is not intended to call up more than 10l. per Share.

DIRECTORS.

George M. Bowen, Esq. (Thomas Manning and Co.), Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, Esq. (Holderness and Chilton), Liverpool.
Edward Comber, Esq. (Edward Comber and Co., Liverpool; Comber, Son and Co., Bombay).
Robert Dirom, Esq. (Dirom, Davidson and Co., Liverpool; Dirom, Hunter and Co., Bombay).
Charles Edward Dixon, Esq., Liverpool (Dixon Brothers and Co., Alexandria).
William James Fernie, Esq. (Ferne Brothers and Co.), Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. (Browne, Hunter and Co.), Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, Esq. (Edward Lawrence and Co., Liverpool, Lawrence and Co., Bombay).
Andrew Malcolmson, Esq. (J. and D. Malcolmson and Co.), Liverpool.

BANKERS.

Liverpool: The National Bank of Liverpool.
London: The National Bank.
Ireland: The Branches of the National Bank.
Manchester: Union Bank of Manchester.
Leeds: London and Northern Bank.
Glasgow: Mercantile and Exchange Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Lacey, Banner, Gill and Lacey, Liverpool.

BROKERS.

Liverpool: Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
London: Albert Ricardo, Esq., 11, Angel-court.
Manchester: Messrs. Shore and Kirk, 14, St. Ann's-square.

SECRETARY.

A. E. Pelly, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

17, Brown's-buildings, Exchange, Liverpool.

PROSPECTUS.

THE EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED) is formed to supply a want which has been long felt, and its value will be immediately recognised.

Although Liverpool enjoys an immense export and import trade, and is the port through which the valuable manufactures of Lancashire and Yorkshire pass, it has not a single bank connected with the Mediterranean, the East Indies, China, or Australia.

The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the above countries for the year 1863 amounted to about forty millions, and by far the greater portion was shipped from Liverpool, whilst the produce received in return into Liverpool was of a value of upwards of sixty millions, making a total of one hundred millions sterling.

Whilst London has upwards of fifty banks, with branches in different countries, established for the purpose of affording every facility in exchange transactions, there is no bank of this description, with its head-quarters in Liverpool, connected with the East.

The profitable nature of exchange business is well known, and the practice which has become so general of attaching bills of lading to bills of exchange renders this the safest description of banking business.

Some evidence of the safety and profitable character of the business is afforded by the present value of the undermentioned banks, whose chief sources of profits are in connection with exchange operations:—

	Paid up per Share.	Present price.
Agra and United Service Bank ..	£50 ..	£145
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, India, and China ..	25 ..	70
Oriental Bank Corporation ..	25 ..	69
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..	20 ..	41
Bank of Australasia ..	40 ..	74
Imperial Ottoman Bank ..	10 ..	21
Bank of New South Wales ..	20 ..	57

THE EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED) will have its head-quarters in Liverpool. Branch Banks will be formed, in the first instance, at Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Australia, and, as the business develops, at other places.

The Directors of the EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK will make arrangements for London business, constituting a first-class London banking agency on mutually advantageous terms.

The business of the Bank will chiefly consist in negotiating mercantile bills of exchange, granting drafts, in negotiating and collecting bills payable at places where the Bank has branches or agencies. It will issue circular notes and letters of credit, will undertake the purchase and sale of securities, the receipt of dividends, and effect remittances between the several places, including London, at which its agencies and branches will be established.

The Bank is founded under "The Companies' Act, 1862," whereby the respective liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

There will be no fee for promotion; the remuneration of the directors will be fixed by the shareholders at each annual meeting; and the preliminary expenses will be confined to indispensable outlay.

The articles of association lie at the office of the Solicitors for inspection.

Applications for shares must be accompanied with a banker's receipt for 1l. per share.

In case the amount so paid should exceed 3l. per share on the number of shares allotted, the surplus will be returned; but if it should fall short, the balance must be paid within seven days after notice of allotment, or in default, the allotment will be cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications for shares may be sent through the Solicitors or Brokers of the Company, from whom forms of application may be had.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES, TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED).

First issue, 50,000 shares.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bankers of the above-named Company the sum of £ .. I hereby request that you will allot me .. Shares in the said Company, and I agree to accept such shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the memorandum and articles of association of the Company. I further authorise you to forward by post to my address as below the certificate for any shares which may be allotted to me.

Dated this day of 1864.
Name in full
Firm (if any)
Business or Profession
Place of Business
Residence

THE PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Established under the Companies' Act of 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £50.

First issue, 20,000 Shares, With power to increase to £4,000,000. Ten thousand Shares have already been subscribed for. The remaining Ten Thousand are offered to the Public.

Deposit £1 per Share on application; £4 on Allotment. Calls not to exceed £5 at intervals of not less than three months.

It is not intended to call up more than £25 per Share, and should no allotment be made the Deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

James Goodson, Esq., Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and Director of the Guardian Assurance Company.

T. W. Fleming, Esq., M.P., 10, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.

G. F. Holroyd, Esq., Director of the Mercantile Credit Association, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

W. Tabor, Esq., Bishopsgate-street, Director of the Imperial Bank, and British and Californian Banking Company.

R. C. R. Coq, Esq., 75, Inverness-terrace (late C. H. R. Coq and Co., Tutacurin, Madras Presidency).

Andrew Walls, Esq. (of Lloyd's), Leadenhall-street.

John Hickie, Esq. (Hickie, Borman, and Co.) Leadenhall-street, Director of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

Alexander Thurburn, Esq. (late Joyce, Thurburn, and Co., Alexandria and London), Director of the South Wales Railway.

Brinsley Nixon, Esq., Queen's-gate Gardens, Director of the Home and Colonial Assurance Company.

Lightly Simpson, Esq., Director of the London and Lancashire Insurance and of the Great Eastern Railway Companies.

J. W. Holland, Esq., Forest-hill, Director of the Financial Corporation.

P. G. Van-Der Ryl, Esq., 3, Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Director of the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company.

Richard Michell, Esq., Ladbroke-square, Director of the Great Western Railway Company.

BANKERS.

Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, 24, Old Jewry.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 83, Throgmorton-street, London.

Messrs. Horsfall and Penny, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

Samuel Barrow, Esq., Ironmonger-lane, E.C. (Barrow and Gates), Public Accountant.

Edgar Smallfield, Esq., Dowgate-hill Chambers, Public Accountant.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

24, Old Jewry, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is established for the purpose of acquiring the business and connections of existing provincial banking establishments, and of carrying on, generally, the operations of country banking, on the Joint-Stock principle.

Treaties are now pending for the purchase of some private and joint-stock country establishments, which will form the basis of a large and flourishing bank; and, for that purpose, full powers for the increase of capital have been taken in the articles of association.

It is not proposed to do any banking business in London; but in addition to acquiring the goodwill and business connections of existing banks, it is intended to open branches in provincial cities and towns where, owing to the increase of wealth and population, a satisfactory business can be established.

The recent amalgamation of two of the largest private banks in London with joint-stock establishments, following other combinations of a similar nature, and the continuous advance in the price of banking shares generally, afford conclusive evidence of the advantages of the principle of joint-stock association in banking business.

If the system of banking carried on by public companies is admitted to be so advantageous in London, where the private establishments are generally large and wealthy, it cannot be a matter of doubt that the principle is still more applicable to the country, where the resources and credit of private firms are much more limited. The increase, also, of trade in the country generally has created a demand for further banking accommodation, while it is only in the metropolis that the requirements of the mercantile community have been adequately considered.

The shares of the three banks in London constituted for similar objects are now quoted as follows, viz.:—

	Paid.	Present Price.
The National Provincial ..	£12 ..	£44
„ London and County ..	20 ..	65
„ Provincial Bank of Ireland ..	25 ..	93

In further illustration of the profitable character of the business of the forty-one joint-stock banks established during the past three years, it will be found on inspection of the official list, that, out of that number, the shares of all but two are saleable at a considerable advance on their paid-up capital.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company, or of the brokers or solicitors. The Articles of Association may be seen at the office of the solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Having paid into your bankers the sum of £ .. I request that you will allot me .. Shares in the Provincial Banking Corporation, Limited, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the Deposit and Calls in respect of the Shares so allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the number of Shares allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

Name in full

Profession or Occupation

Address

Date

THE PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED, both for Town and Country, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at FOUR O'CLOCK.

B. GARDEN, Secretary pro. tem.

Temporary Offices, 24, Old Jewry.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

ENGLAND and SWITZERLAND.

"It has evidently been Mr. Benson's object to render them rivals in point of beauty of decoration to the elegant Swiss knickknacks, and at the same time to preserve the characteristics of an English watch—strength, durability, and accuracy. In point of decoration his watches are certainly unsurpassed."—Standard, Nov. 15, 1862.

Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with prices, from 8 to 200 guineas. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in any part of the world to select a watch, and have it sent safe by post. Prize Medal and Honourable Mention, Classes 33 and 35. J. W. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.



OSTEO-EIDON.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL (over Benson's, Silversmith), LONDON
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay, supersedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs. GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 443, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

TEETH supplied by Messrs. GODFREY received the Prize Medal awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862. One visit only required for their adjustment. They will last a life, and again restore the sunken face to its original beauty. A set from 2l. 10s. to Thirty Guineas. Stumps extracted painlessly. Teeth filled with gold—guaranteed for twenty years.
17, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED their practice to 53, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, in consequence of their premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post and the Truss which cannot fail to fit can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage as 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

SUGAR of MILK for INFANTS.—

Cow's Milk contains a much larger proportion of caseum than human milk; human milk contains a much larger proportion of sugar of milk. To produce the desired substitute it is requisite to dilute the milk with water, so as to reduce the proportion of the caseum existing therein to a level with that of the caseum contained in human milk; at the same time, the deficiency of sugar of milk must be corrected by the addition of that substance. Sugar of milk is made in Switzerland, and is refined and prepared for use by J. EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.—Sold at 2s. per lb., in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and 1 lb. packets.

INFANT DENTITION.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (IVES' PATENT) LACE CURTAINS can be "done up" beautifully. No twisting and tearing and no mending required. Price 30s. with Cog-wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Active Canvassers wanted in every town.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER has triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete luxury for washing, is perfectly saponaceous, and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. A week's washing for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours, saving one-half of soap, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make one pound of strong glycerine washing soap. The weekly consumption of this popular article is considerably greater than the sale of all the other washing powders in the world. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS of HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER:—

"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation.

FREDERICK VERSMANN,

"Consulting and Analytical Chemist,"

"London, April 11, 1863."

Every packet of "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder" contains Harper Twelvetrees' signature. Sold in penny packets everywhere. Manufactory: Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

THE LACE-DRESSER to HER MAJESTY

the Laundress of Buckingham Palace, the Dyers to the Queen, and the Laundresses to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide, find BRIGGS'S AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH unequalled by any other. Wholesale agent, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING

MACHINE, which is exciting so much attention throughout the United Kingdom, washes all kinds of Linen, Sheets, and Blankets with half the usual labour, firing, and soap. The extraordinary sale of these popular Machines is the best proof of their efficacy and superiority over every other Washing and Wringer Machine ever introduced to the notice of the English public. Prices: Washing Machines, with rocking frames included, 45s., 55s., 75s.; Washing Machines with wringers attached, 75s., 85s., and 105s.; Mangles at 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s. Carriage free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by Ironmongers everywhere.

HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES-WRINGER. TWENTY-FOUR THICK-NESTES of Heavy Carpet were run through Harper Twelvetrees' Universal Clothes-Wringer (Ives' Patent) at the International Exhibition, and wrung thoroughly. Price 30s. with Cog Wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

A CHILD can easily wring out a tubful of

Clothes, large or small, in a few minutes, with HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). Carriage paid from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., for 30s.

CITY SHOW ROOMS for DOMESTIC

MACHINERY. Purchasers of WASHING MACHINES 50s. and 60s.; CLOTHES-WRINGERS, 20s., 30s., and 40s.; and MANGLES 30s., 40s., and 50s., are respectfully invited to inspect the Stock at HARPER TWELVETREES' Show Rooms, 81, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

ONE great and peculiar ADVANTAGE of

PARR'S LIFE PILLS is, that they act gently and efficaciously. They cause no nausea or derangement of the stomach. The weak and nervous soon become better. There is no medicine in the world so truly beneficial in all disorders of the stomach, liver, indigestion, or general derangement of the system. May be had of any chemist.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and

CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ormolu ornaments, £3 15s. to £33 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to £5 12s.; steel fenders, £3 3s. to £11; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from £3 3s. to £18; chimney-pieces, from £1 5s. to £100; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £4 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.—

WILLIAM S. BURTON has Six Large Show-Rooms devoted exclusively to the separate display of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to £3 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderateur) from 6s. 0d. to £3 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil 4s. 0d. per gallon.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for

SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern	King's or Lily, &c.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total	9 10 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 8

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard London.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE DAY,

AGUA AMARELLA.

Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the Public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

Messrs. J. G. and Co. have been appointed Perfumers to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVEDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This real disfigurement! female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 8s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

SEEDS, Monday, May 2.—There has been a very small demand for seeds during the past week, and the trade for present sowing may now be considered as closed. The inquiry for fine parcels of red seed for holding over continues; but from the limited remaining on hand, intending buyers have difficulty in finding suitable parcels. White seed maintains its value. Trefoil is held more firmly.

WOOL, Monday, May 2.—Great firmness continues to prevail in the demand for all kinds of English wool, and the quotations are well supported. The supply on offer is only moderate. There are buyers in the market both for France and Belgium.

COALS, Monday, May 2.—The market heavy; with a reduction on last day's rates. Hetton 18s 6d, Braddys 17s 9d, Haswell 18s 6d, Kellie 18s, Hugh Hall 17s 6d, Reepin Grange 17s, Bryon 17s, Wylam 18s, Norton Anthracite 22s, Hartley's 17s 6d; fresh arrivals 86, left from last day 87.—Total, 73. Ships at sea, 45.

OIL, Monday, May 2.—The oil trade is quiet, and the business doing is chiefly confined to the supply of immediate wants. Linseed oil is quoted at 39s to 39s 8d; foreign refined rape 43s 6d to 44s, brown 42s per cwt. Gallipoli olive is held at 62s per tun. French spirits of turpentine are quoted at 84s 6d per cwt. American refined petroleum 2s 8d per gallon.

TALLOW, Monday, May 2.—The tallow trade is dull today, at fully the late decline in the quotations. P.Y.C. is quoted at 40s 8d per cwt. on the spot, 46s 6d to 40s 9d, for June 41s to 41s 8d for July to September, and 43s 6d for October to December delivery. Town tallow 38s 9d net cash. Rough fat 2s 0½d. per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.— The Ceylon Company, Limited.

DIRECTORS.
Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
(By order) **JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.**

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.
Capital—£1,000,000.

The Directors give notice—
1. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at One o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at the Office of the Company, 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

2. That at such Meeting the Proprietors who then hold ten or more Shares, which they have possessed six calendar months, may attend and vote.

3. That three Directors, Thomas Bridge Simpson, Esq., resigned, Benjamin Edgington, Esq., and James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., and Thomas M. Challis, Esq., one of the Auditors, retire by rotation. The last three gentlemen being eligible for re-appointment will be proposed.

4. That any Proprietors, duly qualified, who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of these situations, must give written notice of their intention at the Office, to the Secretary, at least ten days previously to the time of such meeting.

At the conclusion of the General Meeting a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held, in accordance with the notices transmitted to the Proprietors, for the purpose of making certain Alterations in the Company's Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Directors,
May 3, 1864. **THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.**

IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON.

Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.
Deposit on application £1 per Share, £3 on Allotment, £2 in three months, £2 10s. in six months.

DIRECTORS.
G. F. Dencker, Esq., of Hamburg, Harburg, and Moscow, wholesale wine-merchant.
R. H. Edgell, Esq., 15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, merchant.
John Bashford, Esq., 39, Mark-lane, wholesale wine-merchant.
James Saunders, Esq., 6, Mindong-lane, wine-merchant.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 86, Oxford-street, and 72, Cornhill.

SOLICITORS—Shirreff and Son, 9, Fenchurch-street, (London, E.C.)
BROKER—G. W. Shirreff, Esq., 5, Warrford-court, London, E.C.

West End Offices—814, Oxford-street.
City Offices (temporary)—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars.
Stores—Marylebone Court-house Vaults.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to carry out upon a much enlarged scale the operations of two well-established and lucrative businesses, hitherto trading as the Imperial Wine Company and the International Wine Company.

The object of these businesses has been, by means of their numerous connexions amongst wine-merchants, grocers, &c., throughout the country, to supply wines direct from the growers, and to give to the consumer the immediate advance in price and quality which the Chancellor of the Exchequer placed within their reach by reducing the duties upon foreign wines and licenses for sales thereof.

The entire business connexions of these existing establishments in full profitable working order have been most advantageously purchased; and in proof of the *bond fide* nature of the undertaking, three-fourths of the whole purchase-money for stock, fixtures, and goodwill, will be paid in shares of the new Company. The vendors will continue to assist in its management, and the Directors have themselves subscribed for a large proportion of the first issue of shares. Directors' remuneration to be one-tenth of the net profits.

One highly remunerative feature of this Company will consist in the powers which have been taken to employ surplus capital in advances upon wine and spirit warrants, &c.

A copy of the articles of association may be seen at the offices of the Company, and prospectuses with forms of application for shares obtained of the brokers, solicitors, or secretary.

N.B.—The scope afforded for this Company may be illustrated by the simple fact that since the new vendors of wines have been called into existence by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's legislation, the annual consumption has increased nearly twofold upon ordinary wines, and threefold upon cheap French wines—vide the Chancellor's last budget.

NOTICE.
No applications for the few remaining Shares can be received later than the 10th of May.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED), LIVERPOOL.

Incorporated, with Limited Liability, under the Companies' Act, 1862.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS,
In 100,000 Shares, of 20s. each. First issue 50,000 Shares.
Deposit on Application, 1s. per Share. Further payment on Allotment, 2s. per Share.

First Call, not exceeding 2s., not less than One Month after Allotment.
Further Calls, not exceeding 2s. 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

It is not intended to call up more than 10s. per Share.

DIRECTORS.
George M. Bowen, Esq. (Thomas Manning and Co.), Liverpool.

Thomas Chilton, Esq. (Holderness and Chilton), Liverpool.
Edward Comber, Esq. (Edward Comber and Co., Liverpool; Comber, Son and Co., Bombay).

Robert Dirom, Esq. (Dirom, Davidson and Co., Liverpool; Dirom, Hunter and Co., Bombay).

Charles Edward Dixon, Esq., Liverpool (Dixon Brothers and Co., Alexandria).

William James Fernie, Esq. (Fernie Brothers and Co.), Liverpool.

Patrick Hunter, Esq. (Browne, Hunter and Co.), Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, Esq. (Edward Lawrence and Co., Liverpool, Lawrence and Co., Bombay).

Andrew Malcolmson, Esq. (J. and D. Malcolmson and Co.), Liverpool.

BANKERS.

Liverpool: The National Bank of Liverpool.
London: The National Bank.
Ireland: The Branches of the National Bank.
Manchester: Union Bank of Manchester.
Leeds: London and Northern Bank.
Glasgow: Mercantile and Exchange Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Lacey, Banner, Gill and Lacey, Liverpool.

BROKERS.
Liverpool: Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
London: Albert Ricardo, Esq., 11, Angel-court.
Manchester: Messrs. Shore and Kirk, 14, St. Ann's-square.

SECRETARY.
A. E. Pelly, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
17, Brown's-buildings, Exchange, Liverpool.

PROSPECTUS.

THE EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED) is formed to supply a want which has been long felt, and its value will be immediately recognised.

Although Liverpool enjoys an immense export and import trade, and is the port through which the valuable manufactures of Lancashire and Yorkshire pass, it has not a single bank connected with the Mediterranean, the East Indies, China, or Australia.

The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the above countries for the year 1863 amounted to about forty millions, and by far the greater portion was shipped from Liverpool, whilst the produce received in return into Liverpool was of a value of upwards of sixty millions, making a total of one hundred millions sterling.

Whilst London has upwards of fifty banks, with branches in different countries, established for the purpose of affording every facility in exchange transactions, there is no bank of this description, with its head-quarters in Liverpool, connected with the East.

The profitable nature of exchange business is well known, and the practice which has become so general of attaching bills of lading to bills of exchange renders this the safest description of banking business.

Some evidence of the safety and profitable character of the business is afforded by the present value of the undermentioned banks, whose chief sources of profits are in connection with exchange operations:—

	Paid up per Share.	Present price.
Agra and United Service Bank ..	£50 ..	£145
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, India, and China ..	25 ..	70
Oriental Bank Corporation ..	25 ..	69
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..	30 ..	41
Bank of Australasia ..	40 ..	74
Imperial Ottoman Bank ..	10 ..	21
Bank of New South Wales ..	20 ..	57

THE EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED) will have its head-quarters in Liverpool. Branch Banks will be formed, in the first instance, at Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Australia, and, as the business develops, at other places.

The Directors of the EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK will make arrangements for London business, constituting a first-class London banking agency on mutually advantageous terms.

The business of the Bank will chiefly consist in negotiating mercantile bills of exchange, granting drafts, in negotiating and collecting bills payable at places where the Bank has branches or agencies. It will issue circular notes and letters of credit, will undertake the purchase and sale of securities, the receipt of dividends, and effect remittances between the several places, including London, at which its agencies and branches will be established.

The Bank is founded under "The Companies' Act, 1862," whereby the respective liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

There will be no fee for promotion; the remuneration of the directors will be fixed by the shareholders at each annual meeting; and the preliminary expenses will be confined to indispensable outlay.

The articles of association lie at the office of the Solicitors for inspection.

Applications for shares must be accompanied with a banker's receipt for 1s. per share.

In case the amount so paid should exceed 3s. per share on the number of shares allotted, the surplus will be returned; but if it should fall short, the balance must be paid within seven days after notice of allotment, or in default, the allotment will be cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications for shares may be sent through the Solicitors or Brokers of the Company, from whom forms of application may be had.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES, TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED).

First issue, 50,000 shares.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bankers of the above-named Company the sum of £ .. I hereby request that you will allot me .. Shares in the said Company, and I agree to accept such shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the memorandum and articles of association of the Company. I further authorise you to forward by post to my address as below the certificate for any shares which may be allotted to me.

Dated this .. day of .. 1864.

Name in full ..

Firm (if any) ..

Business or Profession ..

Place of Business ..

Residence ..

THE PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Established under the Companies' Act of 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £50.

First issue, 20,000 Shares. With power to increase to £4,000,000. Ten thousand Shares have already been subscribed for. The remaining Ten Thousand are offered to the Public.

Deposit £1 per Share on application; £4 on Allotment. Calls not to exceed £5 at intervals of not less than three months.

It is not intended to call up more than £25 per Share, and should no allotment be made the Deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

James Goodson, Esq., Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and Director of the Guardian Assurance Company.

T. W. Fleming, Esq., M.P., 10, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.
G. F. Holroyd, Esq., Director of the Mercantile Credit Association, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

W. Tabor, Esq., Bishopsgate-street, Director of the Imperial Bank, and British and Californian Banking Company.
B. C. R. Coq, Esq., 75, Inverness-terrace (late C. H. R. Coq and Co., Tutacurin, Madras Presidency).

Andrew Walls, Esq. (of Lloyd's), Leadenhall-street.
John Hickie, Esq. (Hickie, Borman, and Co.) Leadenhall-street, Director of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

Alexander Thurburn, Esq. (late Joyce, Thurburn, and Co., Alexandria and London), Director of the South Wales Railway.

Brinsley Nixon, Esq., Queen's-gate Gardens, Director of the Home and Colonial Assurance Company.

Lightly Simpson, Esq., Director of the London and Lancashire Insurance and of the Great Eastern Railway Companies.

J. W. Holland, Esq., Forest-hill, Director of the Financial Corporation.

P. G. Van-Der Byl, Esq., 3, Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Director of the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company.

Richard Michell, Esq., Leadenhall-square, Director of the Great Western Railway Company.

BANKERS.

Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, 24, Old Jewry.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 83, Throgmorton-street, London.

Messrs. Horsfall and Penny, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

Samuel Barrow, Esq., Ironmonger-lane, E.C. (Barrow and Gates), Public Accountant.

Edgar Smallfield, Esq., Dowgate-hill Chambers, Public Accountant.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
24, Old Jewry, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is established for the purpose of acquiring the business and connections of existing provincial banking establishments, and of carrying on, generally, the operations of country banking, on the Joint-Stock principle.

Treaties are now pending for the purchase of some private and joint-stock country establishments, which will form the basis of a large and flourishing bank; and, for that purpose, full powers for the increase of capital have been taken in the articles of association.

It is not proposed to do any banking business in London; but in addition to acquiring the goodwill and business connections of existing banks, it is intended to open branches in provincial cities and towns where, owing to the increase of wealth and population, a satisfactory business can be established.

The recent amalgamation of two of the largest private banks in London with joint-stock establishments, following other combinations of a similar nature, and the continuous advance in the price of banking shares generally, afford conclusive evidence of the advantages of the principle of joint-stock association in banking business.

If the system of banking carried on by public companies is admitted to be so advantageous in London, where the private establishments are generally large and wealthy, it cannot be a matter of doubt that the principle is still more applicable to the country, where the resources and credit of private firms are much more limited. The increase, also, of trade in the country generally has created a demand for further banking accommodation, while it is only in the metropolis that the requirements of the mercantile community have been adequately considered.

The shares of the three banks in London constituted for similar objects are now quoted as follows, viz.:

	Paid.	Present Price.
The National Provincial ..	£12 ..	£44
„ London and County ..	20 ..	65
„ Provincial Bank of Ireland ..	25 ..	93

In further illustration of the profitable character of the business of the forty-one joint-stock banks established during the past three years, it will be found on inspection of the official list, that, out of that number, the shares of all but two are saleable at a considerable advance on their paid-up capital.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company, or of the brokers or solicitors. The Articles of Association may be seen at the office of the solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Having paid into your bankers the sum of £ .. I request that you will allot me .. Shares in the Provincial Banking Corporation, Limited, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the Deposit and Calls in respect of the Shares so allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the number of Shares allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant.

Name in full ..

Profession or Occupation ..

Address ..

Date ..

THE PROVINCIAL BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED, both for Town and Country, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at FOUR O'CLOCK.

R. GARDEN, Secretary pro tem.

Temporary Offices, 24, Old Jewry.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

ENGLAND and SWITZERLAND.

"It has evidently been Mr. Benson's object to render them rivals in point of beauty of decoration to the elegant Swiss knickknacks, and at the same time to preserve the characteristics of an English watch—strength, durability, and accuracy. In point of decoration his watches are certainly unsurpassed."—Standard, Nov. 15, 1862.

Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with prices, from 8 to 200 guineas. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in any part of the world to select a watch, and have it sent safe by post. Prize Medal and Honourable Mention, Classes 33 and 15. J. W. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.



OSTEO-EIDON.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

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AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

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Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

TEETH supplied by Messrs. GODFREY

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 12s. each. Postage 6d.

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SUGAR of MILK for INFANTS.

Cow's Milk contains a much larger proportion of caseum than human milk; human milk contains a much larger proportion of sugar of milk. To produce the desired substitute it is requisite to dilute the milk with water, so as to reduce the proportion of the caseum existing therein to a level with that of the caseum contained in human milk; at the same time, the deficiency of sugar of milk must be corrected by the addition of that substance. Sugar of milk is made in Switzerland, and is refined and prepared for use by J. EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.—Sold at 2s. per lb., in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and 1 lb. packets.

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MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (IVE'S PATENT) LACE CURTAINS can be "done up" beautifully. No twisting and tearing and no mending required. Price 30s. with Cog-wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Active Canvassers wanted in every town.

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"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation. FREDERICK VERSMANN, Consulting and Analytical Chemist, London, April 11, 1863."

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A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

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12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 6 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 0	14 17 3

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

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TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

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GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

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fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This real disfigurement, female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

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